THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2:00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME X. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877. NUMBER 12.

The Passing Bell.

Oh, death ! rock me to sleepe,
Bring me to quiet reste,
Let pass my very guiltlesse goste
Out of my careful breaste ;
Toll on the passinge bell,
Ring out the doleful knell,
Let the sounde my dethe tell,
For I must dye ;
There is no remedye,
For now I dye.

Farewell, my pleasures past,
Welcome, my present payne !
I feel my torments so increase
That life cannot remayne.
Cease now the passinge bell,
Rung is my doleful knell,
Dethe doth draw nye,
Sound my epd dolefully,
For now I dye.

The Wife's Reverie.

Oh, Heart of mine, is our estate—
Our sweet estate—of joy assured ?
It came so s'ow, it came so late,
Bought by such bitter pains endured ;
Dare we forget those sorrows sore,
And think that they will come no more ?

With tearful eyes I scan my face,
And doubt how he can find it fair ;
Wistful, I watch each charm and grace
I see that other women wear ;
Of all the secrets of love's lore,
I know but one, to love him more !

I see each day, he grows more wise,
His life is broader far than mine ;
I must be lacking in his eyes,
In many things where others shine.
Oh, Heart ! can we this loss restore
To him, by simply loving more ?

I often see upon his brow,
A look half tender and half stern ;
His thoughts are far away, I know ;
To fathom them, I vainly yearn ;
But nought is ours which went before ;
Oh, Heart ! we can but love him more !

I sometimes think that he had loved
An older, deeper love, apart
From this which later feebler moved
His soul to mine. Oh, Heart ! Oh, Heart !
What can we do ? This hurteth sore.
Nothing, my Heart, but love him more !
—*Scribner's Monthly.*

HELEN'S BABIES.

With Some Account of their Ways.

It was an enticing invitation from my only married sister, Helen Lawrence, that moved me, Harry Burton, salesman of white goods, bachelor, aged twenty-eight, to spend my fortnight's vacation at Hillcrest. Tom Lawrence's cigars and claret and horses, a splendid flower garden, plenty of handsome girls, and unlimited leisure for reading—these were the inducements offered me. Incidentally, as Tom and Helen were to be absent on a visit, I was just to keep an eye on the children, who, I was assured, would not give me "the slightest trouble."

Remembering Budge, the elder, as a boy of five, with a serious, noble face and great, pure penetrating eyes, and Toddie as a happy little know-nothing of three summers with a head of tangled yellow hair, I set out for Hillcrest without apprehension of impending woe.

At the end of the trip I hired a hackman to drive me to Tom's. On the way our horses shied violently, and the driver exclaimed :

"That was one of the 'imps'—that little cuss that scared the hosses. There he comes, runnin'. Wonder where t'other is? We call 'em the 'imps,' cause they're so uncommon likely at mischief !"

The offending youth was Budge, in a very dirty sailor suit, and the other "imp," who bore down on us in a cloud raised by thrusting a branch into the dust of the road was Toddie !

"They're my nephews !" I gasped.

The recognition was mutual.

"You're Uncle Harry," said Budge. "Did you bring us anything ?"

"Bring us anything ?" echoed Toddie.

"I wish I could have brought you some big whippings," said I, severely. "Get into this carriage."

In they climbed, each with a very dirty towel, knotted in the center.

"They're not towels, I explained Budge, "they're dollies ; we don't like buyed dollies ; these is lovely."

"I want to shee yo'rs watch," remarked Toddie, rolling into my lap, followed by Budge.

Obediently I showed them the dial of my three-hundred-dollar timekeeper.

"Want to shee wheels go wound," said Toddie.

"No," said I, fearful of dust.

"Want to shee wheels go wound," repeated Toddie; "want to shee the wheels go wound."

"I tell you I can't, Toddie; dust spoils watches."

"Want to shee the wheels go wound," murmured Toddie again.

Abruptly I pocketed the watch. Toddie's jaw dropped, and he cried :

"Ah—h—h—h. Want—to—shee—the wheels—go won—ound !"

"Stop that noise this instant !"

"Yes—so—o—wants to shee"—

"Toddie, I've got some candy in"—

"Wheels go wound ! Ah—h—h—h !"

"Toddie, dear, don't cry so. There are some ladies coming in a carriage."

"Ah—h—h—h. Wants to shee wheels"—

Madly I snatched my watch from my pocket, opened the case, and exposed the works to view. The passing carriage stopped; my name was called, and, looking up, I saw—bright eyed, fair faced and smiling—Miss Alice Mayton, a lady whom for about a year I had adored from afar ! The ease with which she greeted me, praised—actually praised ! those dreadful children; and let me discover that a bouquet from the Lawrence garden would be an acceptable offering, converte i my confusion into delight. When the carriage started again, Toddie murmured :

"Ucken Hawwy, does you love that lady ?"

"No, Toddie, of course not."

"Then you's baddy man, an' de Lord won't let you go to heaven if you don't love peoples."

You may believe I was glad to get those children home and turn them over to the girl ! At dinner they found fault with my blessing, and taught me the one their papa says. Then they condemned my version of Jonah, and Budge gave one certainly much more graphic. And finally, after requiring me to say my prayers first, that performance, too, was boldly criticised. Budge prayed with a face fit for an angel, and then Toddie closed his eyes, wriggled, twisted, breathed hard and at last began :

"Dee Lord not make me sho bad, an' besh mamma, an' papa, an' Budgie, an' doppity (grandfather), an' both boggies (grandmother), an' all good people in dish house, an' everybody else, an' my dolly. A-a-men !"

"Now give us candy," said Budge, echoed by Toddie.

I gave them the candy and escaped at last to the parlor, where I passed a delicious evening with my books. That night Toddy howled for his dolly like a young demon, and made me get up and find it for him; and next morning, before he was fairly awake, I was appalled to hear him murmur :

"Want—to—shee—wheels—go—wound."

At breakfast he remarked :

"Ucken Hawwy, daysh an awfoo funny chunt up 'tairs—awfoo big chunt. I show it you after brepspup."

"Toddie's a silly little boy," said Budge; "he always says brepspup for brekbus (breakfast)."

"Oh ! what does he mean by chunt, Budge ?"

"I guess he means trunk."

A direful thought struck me. I rushed up stairs. Yes, he did mean trunk—my trunk—open ! emptied. A blacking box in my dress hat, and rolled up tightly in my dress coat, one of those dolls ! But worse was to come. I made an exquisite bouquet for Miss Mayton and put it in a box which I sent to her by the coachman. To my surprise he brought it back, and Toddie, shrieking with delight snatched it and exclaimed :

"Oh, darsh my dolly's k'adle ! Somebody put nasty ole flowers in it ; I froed 'em away !"

Opening the box he displayed—that infernal doll ! I viewed him so sternly that he took refuge in sobs, wept plentifully on my shirt front, and murmured :

"I wantsh to love you, and wantsh you to love me."

Who could resist ? I petted and kissed him till he was consoled, and resumed his sovereignty, with the infantile command :

"Kish my dolly, too."

I obeyed, but closed the interview abruptly, and wrote the best apology I could frame to Miss Mayton.

The next day was Sunday. In the morning those boys invaded my bed to "fwolic" and "wide horsie backen," and I sadly learned how it was that my brother-in-law had grown so flat chested. In the afternoon we tried the stories again, and Toddie told, with the most spirited gestures, how

"Dave, let ze sling go bang bequeen Bliaff's eyes, an' knocked him down dead, an' Dave took Bliaff's sword an' sworded Bliaff's head off, an' made it all bluggy, an' Bliaff runned away."

Then Toddie "runned away," and got himself stung by a hornet, and rushed in, sobbing :

"Want to be wocked. Want shing 'Toddie, boy, one day.'"

And I had to rock him and sing, line by line, after Budge, some absurd little doggerel about a basket, beginning :

"Where is my little basfik gone?"
Said Toddie, boy, one day.

When he was soothed, those children beguiled me out to a treacherous muddy brookside, in search of jacks-in-the-pulpit ; Toddie tumbled in, and so did Budge, and in pulling them out I was most horribly spattered ! Hurrying home, a carriage overtook us with ladies in it. Could it be ?—of course it was ! —Miss Mayton herself !

"You seem to have been having a real good time together," said she, as the carriage passed. "Remember, you are all going to call on me to-morrow afternoon."

And so we did, Toddie bearing an expiatory bouquet. The children raced off to watch a grasscutter, and I sat down to a delightful chat with Miss Mayton. Men were scarce among the summer boarders at Hillcrest, and somehow the piazza gradually filled with the ladies of the house. Suddenly a shriek arose from the lawn ; Toddie had pinched his fingers "in the little wheels of the cuttergrass," and rushed up to me, sobbing :

"Sing, Toddie, boy, one day."

My blood seemed to freeze, but when Budge explained that "he always wants that song when he's hurt," all the ladies urged me, and I wrathfully picked Toddie up and hummed the detested air. But the little tyrant was not satisfied, and successively required me to "sit in a wockin' chair," to "sing the words," and to "sing louder," till at last, before that audience and her, I was obliged to sing that dreadful doggerel, line for line, as Budge repeated it. My teeth were set, my brow grew clammy. At last I heard some one whisper :

"See how he loves him ! Poor man ! he's in perfect agony over the little fellow."

But the agony was a prelude to a most unexpected rapture. An apprehensively accepted invitation to dinner, where Toddie tilted his soup over Miss Mayton's dress, led to a twilight *tete-a-tete*, which Budge interrupted by informing the lady :

"Uncle Harry 'spects you, Miss Mayton."

The little rascal had, that very morning, demanded to know whether I didn't "love" Miss Mayton, and accepted with suspicion my assurance that I "respected" her very highly. Now, before I could stop him, he continued:

"Only what he calls 'spect, I calls love."

There was an awkward pause—something must be done.

"Miss Mayton," said I, "Budge is a marplot, but a truthful interpreter. I"—

"When I loves anybody," observed Budge, "I kisses them."

Miss Mayton gave a start. She did not speak ; she was not angry. Could it be that—? I acted on Budge's suggestion, once, twice. She raised her hea and I saw that Alice Mayton had surrendered at discretion. Then Budge and Toddie came in for a share of the kisses ; two or three ladies appeared, and I calmly said :

"Come, boys. Then I'll call with the carriage at three to-morrow, Miss Mayton. Good evening."

I shall not tell you what I thought or did during that interval, except that I bought my angelic nephews everything they wanted, beginning with candy and ending with a goat and goat carriage. Nor shall I say a word about my ride with Miss Mayton, except that it was suddenly interrupted by a runaway goat and two boo-hooing boys; and that night Budge prayed:

"Dear Lord, bless just lots that lovely, lovely lady that comforted me after the goat was bad to me."

The next day was wet and those children led me a terrible life ! Their only real comfort was Jonah, or rather, the 'whay-al," a picture of which Toddie tenderly caressed, murmuring :

"Dee old whay-al, I loves you. I finks 'twas weel mean in Djonah to get froed up when you hadn't noffin' else to eat, poor old whay-al !"

And Toddie amused himself for some time with a big box for a whale and a dead mouse for a Jonah, till a mishap occurred which he mournfully announced by saying :

"Djonah bwoke he tay-al !"

The next morning, I got a letter from Helen, inclosing one to her from Alice Mayton, from which I learned that I might attribute the sudden success of my suit to Miss Mayton's "seeing that a man who could be so lovable with thoughtless and unreasonable children must be perfectly adorable to the woman he loved."

I have not time to tell you how Budge revealed to stately Mrs. Mayton the relations subsisting between her "little girl" and his "Uncle Harry," or how that awful Toddie disclosed our secret to the ladies of Miss Mayton's acquaintance by solemnly declaiming some "Lines to Alice" he had heard me rehearsing in the garden; or how the same Toddie swallowed a "whole bottoo full" of paregoric, and was hurried to the apothecary's with such wholesome results that he reported to his brother :

"Budgie, down to the village I was a whay-al. I didn't froe up Djonah but I froed up a whole floor full of uvver fings."

Tom and Helen came home in due time, and at lunch that day toasts were drunk to "Her" and to "the makers of the match—Budge and Toddie !" And Alice insists that when a certain ceremony takes place they shall officiate as groomsmen, nor have I the slightest doubt that she will carry her point.—*Illustrated Weekly.*

Cure for Diphtheria.

A little son of Mr. Jeremiah Kelley of Hughesville, Del., who has been dangerously ill with diphtheria, was successfully treated by inhaling the fumes of slacked lime, last week, and is now out of danger. A small piece of lime was placed in a cup and the fumes conveyed to the mouth of the child through a funnel with a long tube. It is said that in a short time after the treatment a large lump of tough mucus was discharged from the throat, after which the little fellow at once commenced to get better.

Fashion Notes.

Sleeves fit tight.

Basques are still worn.

Spring bonnets are small.

Bonnet crowns are broader.

Basques must fit like armor.

Tight jackets are fashionable.

Brims of bonnets are smaller.

Unglazed percales are the best.

The new round hats are very small.

Creme Blanche is the magic beautifier.

Chenille bonnet cords are very fashionable.

Normandy crowns are the most fashionable.

Lace scarfs for bonnet strings grow in favor.

The spring colors are gray, drab and brown.

Gold bead embroidery on lace is coming into vogue.

The new spring wraps are dolmans and scarf mantles.

Some modistes are using coraline as a dress trimming.

Parisian diamonds are beautiful imitations of real jewels.

There is a revival of fashions demanding the use of lace.

Feathers studded with steel and crystals are shown for evening *parures*.

Seal brown and navy blue are still the favorite colors for little boys' suits.

The empress bonnet is large crowned and of modified Normandy shape.

The empress bonnet is the favorite for middle aged and elderly ladies.

Rose and blue is a favorite combination of color in the new Scotch plaid ginghams.

Red, white and blue bunting will be used for both dresses and trimmings next summer.

Plush collars and muffs are expected to take the place of fur boas and muffs next month.

The new fichus have lace ruches in the neck rising high above ribbon quillings and bands.

Madras ginghams in beautiful combinations of color are seen on the counters of dry goods stores.

Peculiarities of the Ant.

Not content with having destroyed some traditional beliefs on the subject of bees, Sir John Lubbock is now attacking the reputation of the ant. According to Sir John, it would appear that the different species of ants—and there are about 700—"have strongly contrasted moral characteristics." Some are distinguished by bravery, some by cowardice, some are industrious, some are strikingly idle. They are too lazy even to feed themselves or clean themselves, and Sir John Lubbock found that to keep them alive it was necessary to put a few slaves for an hour or two every day into the case in which they were confined, in order that their domestic arrangements might be duly attended to. They are said to be very stupid with regard to locality. Sir John Lubbock has tried putting a store of food to be reached by passing over little cardboard bridges, and he found that slightly shifting a bridge baffled them. They never tried to push the bridge, or even to make use of a supply of fine mold put ready to help them fill the gap. They "craned" at a jump of about one-third of an inch, and preferred going a circuit of eighteen feet, just as a cautious rider to hounds might make a detour of several fields to take advantage of a line of gates. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that ants will take care of a distressed friend. Sir John Lubbock tried just covering an ant with mold where many were passing and repassing. Not one took any notice of him. They have, however, a singular power of recognizing each other, as was tested by placing thirty intoxicated friends in company with thirty intoxicated strangers together in a nest. The ants were at first much puzzled with the sad spectacle. However, twenty of the friends were taken into the nest, five were thrown into the water, and the others neglected. On the other hand, twenty-four of the thirty strangers were thrown into the water at once, and of the six taken into the nest by mistake, four were afterward found to be strangers, and were then taken out and thrown into the water also.

New Orleans Creoles.

In New Orleans, too, the Creoles make up a very large proportion of the population. The city proper is divided by Canal street into "Frenchtown" and "Americantown." Frenchtown has about 80,000 inhabitants. Of these, as estimated, not over 2,000 are of Anglo-Saxon descent. Frenchtown is to all intents and purposes a foreign city in an American State. Americantown makes a better showing. It has about 120,000 souls. Of these, it is safe to say, not to exceed twenty per cent., are of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. New Orleans, in fact, is decidedly a foreign rather than an American city. It has within itself all the elements of revolution. History but repeats itself. They have broken forth more than once in the past. They are found as comprising, in the main, the revolutionary forces of the revolutionary government of to-day.

Your Louisiana Creole, to sum him up, is at best an anomaly in American politics. He is decidedly un-American in everything save in being, as it were, a natural product of the soil. Louisiana, from his standpoint, is a sort of heritage of his own. He is bitterly hostile to all not either to the manor born or of foreign blood. He has about as comprehensive an idea of American politics as has the native of New Zealand. He knows nothing of liberty save as identified with license. He can have, from his nature, little respect for a government, save as it shows the strong hand of power.

Othello in Nevada.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* says: A lady who determined to surprise her husband a few nights ago bought him a new pair of rubbers and placed them by the bedside, so that when he came in she could enjoy his delight at such a fond exhibition of love and affection. The man stayed out so late that his wife fell asleep, and when he came in his eye fell upon the overshoes. He was just about to stab himself with a cheese-knife when he reconsidered his intention and determined to rouse his wife and tell her that he knew all. Grabbing her by the hair he yelled out: "This once happy home is desolated by a faithless woman's perfidy," and pointed to the overshoes. It took nearly two hours to explain, and then he forgave her, with the understanding that she would make him a pair of slippers with his monogram and a green dog on the top.

Couldn't Keep a Little Still.

"Some visitors are coming, and you must keep a little still this afternoon," remarked a Chicago teacher to her pupils one day lately.

"We can't keep a little 'still,' or a big one, either," chimed in one lad, "leastwise we can't 'nless we pay a government license !"

The teacher then remembered that the boy was the son of a former revenue defaulter, and pardoned his remark.

A VICTIM TO SCANDAL.

Vile Valentines Driving a Sensitive Woman to Suicide—Mrs. Bowers' Fatal Leap—Particulars of the Ninth Avenue Tragedy.

"She seemed to rest her hands on the side wall a moment as she leaned forward from the roof and looked down into the street. Then she swung about sidewise in a queer sort of way, all in a hurry, and hung over the area, her hands clinging to the coping for an instant ; then she screamed and fell."

Such in brief was the description given by Annie Norman, perhaps the only person who saw her fall, of the manner in which Mrs. Delia C. Bowers came to her death at the corner of Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street on the evening of Washington's birthday. It was beginning to grow dark when Mrs. Bowers fell, and her form appeared to some who saw it in the distance like a bundle of clothing thrown from the house-top into the street. The noise of the fall attracted quite a crowd from the tenements, stores and workshops in the vicinity, and as the people passed about the woman's prostrate form the horror of the scene crept through them and pictured itself upon their eager faces. "What's the matter?" "Is she dead?" "How did she fall?" busy tongues not more earnestly than eager eyes inquired. But there was no one there then to say how it happened. She had fallen. She was insensible, or at least appeared so, and probably would die. As her shattered form was lifted from the street and borne to her apartments the crowd pressed about the door and edged more closely to the central point to find out all about the woman who fell.

Mrs. Bowers lived at No. 153 Ninth avenue, was married and the mother of two children, aged about eight and ten years respectively, and her death is considered to be of her own seeking, in spite of the implied contradictions presumed to exist in the fact that she was much respected by all her neighbors as a good Christian and an exemplary wife and mother. To an over sensitive disposition is charged the mental condition which led her to precipitate herself from the roof of a house forty feet high into a narrow area, just raised in from the open street. It was a frightful leap—from which the stoutest heart, in sane moments, would recoil with a shudder. What could have driven a good, peaceful, Christian mother to take such a fatal plunge?

THE VOICE OF SCANDAL.

The sting of scandal ? Such was the generally accepted explanation put in circulation shortly after her death by her neighbors and acquaintances, a few of whom pretended to know the history of the whole affair. Reports say that on Valentine day (February 14) Mrs. Bowers received from a female neighbor some offensive caricatures with accompanying lines of a scurrilous character, written by the sender. The language used was very harsh, and Mrs. Bowers worried greatly over the matter. She showed her husband what she had received, and told him from whom she suspected the slanderous messages to have come. Unlike his wife, Mr. Bowers did not see enough in such a silly malicious bit of business to give him any cause for worriment. He advised her to give no heed to the matter. Two of the valentines were said to have had respectively the captions: "A Seamstress" and "In Love with Every Preacher." But what the accompanying lines were has not been stated.

Mrs. Bowers was a constant attendant at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, and after a time the story of the scurrilous valentines, mingled with some further scandal, got to the ears of the congregation, and its circulation there capped the climax of her mortification. Meanwhile the more talkative of her neighbors had heard of Mrs. Bowers' restiveness under the lash of these painful stories and kept astir the petty gossip which the sender of the valentines gave forth at first. Gradually the poor woman's nerves gave way under the ordeal until a few days before her fatal leap, when she even refused to eat, so much was she exercised over the scandal. Her friends did not entertain the serious apprehension, however, and the thought of suicide by so devoted a Christian and so well conducted a wife never entered the head of any one.

Mrs. Bowers resided in the first house from the corner; and it is considered strange by some of the neighbors that she should have gone to the roof of the adjoining house to precipitate herself therefrom, with suicidal intent, when she could as easily have thrown herself from the roof of her own house. It was no very unusual thing, however, for the inmates of No. 153, in which Mrs. Bowers resided, to pass over to the roof of the corner house. But a flying rumor which could not be traced to its source yesterday lent some importance to the foregoing comments. This rumor would have it that some one, the gossips could not say who, had seen a woman's figure retreating from the roof of the corner house toward the scuttle of one of the houses above just as Mrs. Bowers fell to the ground. It is not pretended that any one pushed Mrs. Bowers over into the street, but if this rumor were found to be a fact, and the person fleeing from the roof should be identified, there is found here as strong a chain of circumstantial evidence as many on which convictions even for murder have been obtained. The dying woman's last words were: "Mrs. ——— is the cause of this."—*New York Herald.*

Who Owned It.

Realty is realty. The Iowa lawyers have had a wrangle over a meteor. A large fragment of the big meteor of 1875 fell in the highway on lands owned by the Amana society, and a German named Maas picked it up. The society claimed title under the law of accretion, the realty in the highway belonging to them, and whatever came to the land's natural accretion being part of the realty. The German put in a counter claim based upon original discovery and the nine points of the law. The court has decided that the society have the better title, and the fragment of the meteor will be placed in the State University. Realty is realty, whether a deposit be made during the glacial period or yesterday. Scientific tramps who spend their nights in trudging along the highways and hunting for meteors may as well go to bed at curfew. Realty is realty.

The Too Eloquent Man.

"Dominie Miles," was known throughout the northern part of New York State fifteen or twenty years ago as a hardy worker among seamen—including those reprobates who swore on the tow-path from Albany to Lake Erie and he knew the most effectual way of dealing with the too eloquent man. "My friends," said a young gentleman who would edify the "canalers" in Bethel, "it is good to perceive before me those hardy mariners who go down to the sea in ships and do business in mighty waters. We are, as it were"— "Brother," interrupted the dominie, "do you love the Lord ?" Much disconcerted, the eloquent youth stammered: "I trust I do." "Well," rejoined the worthy dominie, "that's all we want to hear from you this evening. Brethren, let us sing." It is hardly possible to imagine a man continuing his able remarks after receiving such a rebuke.

A Great Bridge on Fire.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: A disastrous fire occurred about midnight at the eastern end of the bridge. The first seen of the fire was about half past eleven o'clock, when the engineer of an east bound train crossing the river noticed that there was fire in an unoccupied two story frame building at the north side of the bridge. He sounded his whistle, but failed to attract attention. Then he stopped his train, and all hands shouted and yelled and whistled till an alarm was sounded. Meantime the frame building had become enveloped in a light flame. The high wind from the north speedily swelled the strength of the fire, which communicated to another building. The flames were swept by the breeze directly toward the south, and began to threaten the wood-work of the bridge. Before the steamers could effect a crossing, the flames had captured the track, and were crackling among the planks and timbers of the trestle. The steamers went to the other end, but, being unable to pass, Chief Sexton sent them back, at the same time sending word to the ferry company to bring them over. Whether there was a misunderstanding about the landing place, or whether the ferry company did not care to stop the burning of the bridge, does not appear. A boat started across, and, it was reported, took three steamers on board, but up to one o'clock the one steamer of the St. Louis department that first crossed was without assistance from her mates.

The one engine then went vigorously to work to stop the spread of the fire. By this time a long row of frame buildings on the north of the bridge was half consumed, about three hundred yards of the bridge approach was burning, and the fire had reached a number of frame buildings south of the tracks. The whole ground for an acre in extent was a sheet of flame, roaring, surging, leaping up and across the open ground on the river beach as each succeeding gust of wind would toss it and whirl it about. It swept along the ground, driving the crowd of sight-seers far back from its fierce heat. It crept through the trestle, twining itself about each brace and timber, and it stole along the railings, making rapid progress in every direction where it could find combustible material to feed upon. Before the engine had started a stream the waiting room on top of the bridge was completely enveloped, and the blaze had climbed the two tall flag staffs to their summits and was setting off a shower of sparks therefrom. The efforts of the firemen were directed to prevent the flame going further west and destroying the staircase by which foot passengers descend upon Bloody island.

The loss may reach $200,000. A great number of people crowded over on the bridge to witness the brilliant conflagration, which was really grand. Till after two o'clock the crash of falling trestle work could still be heard in this city, as the red-hot iron bent and yielded to its own insupportable weight, and tumbled to the ground in glowing curves and angles.

Effect of the Jersey Execution.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey legislature which makes it the duty of the court on a trial for murder in the first degree to pass a sentence of imprisonment for life whenever a verdict of guilty shall be accompanied by a recommendation to mercy on the part of the jury. The effect of the passage of the bill would probably be the virtual abolition of capital punishment in the State. Very few juries would convict without a recommendation to mercy. In the first place it would be difficult to get together twelve men all of whom uphold legal strangulations, and in the next there would be in almost every murder trial enough sympathy for the prisoner to render it certain that some of the jury would insist on securing for him the more lenient sentence. The bill, no doubt, owes its origin to the feeling of dissatisfaction engendered by the refusal of a new trial to Ryan and Oschwald, and to the fear that these men may have suffered death for a crime of which they were innocent. New Jersey does not generally lean to the side of mercy, and the proposed change in the law shows how firm a hold the doubt of the guilt of Ryan and Oschwald has taken on the public mind.

The new movement in the legislature, viewed in this light, must serve to open the eyes of the Jersey authorities to the duty of exerting themselves to discover whether the murderer of Officer Brock is still alive and unpunished. When a whole community is so earnestly impressed with the feeling that justice may have gone astray it is due to public sentiment that all doubt should be cleared away. It will not do to settle quietly down with the idea that as two men have paid the forfeit of their lives for the crime there is an end of the matter. Justice to the murdered man, justice to the memory of those who suffered for the murder, if they suffered unjustly, justice to the State requires that if a mistake has been made it shall be rectified and that the real offender shall be called to account. We have not yet heard that any steps have been taken on the part of the Jersey authorities to ferret out the truth. It is to be hoped, however, that they will promptly follow up every clew that can lead to the final settlement of the question as to the guilt or innocence of the two men who have been sent to their graves as Brock's murderers.—*New York Herald.*

Raiding an Indian Village.

A correspondent writing from the Black Hills region says: I have another victory to report, such as it is. Lieut. Cummings, with Company C of the Third Cavalry, dropped in uninvited upon an Indian village of ten lodges on Crow creek, near the old Custer trail. As a surprise party it was a success. The Indians lit out with a discreet promptness, leaving their lodges, household gear, sixteen ponies, 600 head of sheep, and a herd of cattle in the hands of the troops. After nightfall they rallied and attacked the camp, yelling like so many stockbrokers. The affair was lively while it lasted, but it was soon over, the Indians not meaning business, and being easily driven off. One Indian was killed; no casualties on our side.

The country is fairly swarming with redskins. They have just driven a party from this camp into the Hills. People who have a preference for a quiet life had better wait a while before coming on here to make their fortunes.

Why She Left.

A clergyman in a Western town has had to leave his parish owing to a little domestic difficulty with his wife, on which his people got divided. The female in this case was the disturbing element. She declined to discharge the duties of her household, and finally kicked out of the traces altogether. She wouldn't cook and she wouldn't wash. The poor clergyman bore his afflictions like a saint, and at last took to washing the family clothes himself, and doing the cooking as well as he could. One of his female friends, in espousing his cause, remarked to a sister on the opposite side that she thought it was a peculiarly hard case for the minister. "Well," replied the sister, "there may be some truth on your side; but the fact is, he was awfully provoking. His washing was so miserable, and nobody could eat his cooking."

An Alligator Story.

There lived in Calcutta a lovely girl of seventeen, who was engaged to a man she was much attached to ; her father, however, did not approve of the match, and was anxious that she should marry another man, who had proposed to her some time before. This second lover, backed up by the father, was most persistent in his attentions, and ultimately hoped to win the girl, who, on her part, disliked him intensely, and declared she would only marry the man she was engaged to, and no one else.

All of a sudden the girl disappeared ; and, though every search was made, no intelligence could be gained of her, nor was there any apparent reason for her mysterious absence. Suspicion fell on both her lovers, especially on the one whose suit she had rejected, for it was well known he was highly incensed against her for her indifference toward him. They were both arrested and imprisoned, albeit they declared their innocence, and also their sorrow and astonishment at her disappearance.

It was ascertained that she was last seen alive going to the tank with her pitcher to draw water, and that she had never been seen since. On this it was decided to have the tank dragged, which was accordingly done. The first time they found nothing ; however, they tried again. On this occassion they felt something very heavy in the net ; presently they saw the huge head of an alligator and soon after heard a tremendous splash which broke the net and allowed the animal to escape. They immediately commenced making another net of extra strength, and one not likely to be broken by the alligator. When it was finished they dragged the tank, and this this time did so most thoroughly, but to their amazement nothing of the alligator was seen.

"Where can it be?" they exclaimed ; "surely we were not deceived, for we all saw it ; and yet, if it was in that tank, we must have caught it."

Some one proposed that they should drag the tank from the opposite side. This they did, and their efforts were rewarded with success, for they captured the alligator and brought him safe to land. He was of monstrous size, and a most ferocious monster. Inside of him they found no end of gold and silver bangles and native ornaments ; some of them were recognized by the bereaved father as belonging to his poor daughter, for they were the same she wore on the evening she was seen walking toward the tank.

The grief of her friends on this terrible discovery can be better imagined than described. She must have put down her pitcher into the water, quite unsuspicious of danger, when she was seized by the monster, and in a moment dragged down. This accounts for its not being captured when the tank was dragged on so many occasions. How it got into the tank, and where it came from, are questions for naturalists alone to answer.

We have heard, but cannot vouch for the truth, that alligators have been known to travel great distances at night. This animal must have walked straight through the populous city of Calcutta to the tank unobserved.

Self-Reliance Necessary to Success.

Self-reliance, conjoined with promptitude in the execution of our undertakings, is indispensable to success. And yet multitudes live a life of vacillation and consequent failure, because they remain undetermined what to do, or, having decided that, have no confidence in themselves. Such persons need to be assured; but this assurance can be obtained in no other way than by their own successes in whatever they may attempt for themselves. If they lean upon others they not only become dissatisfied with what they achieve, but the success of one achievement, in which they are entitled to but partial credit, is no guaranty to them that, unaided, they will not fail in their very next experiment.

For want of self-reliance and decision of character thousands are submerged in their first essays to make the voyage of life. Disappointed and chagrined at this, they underestimate their own capacities, and thenceforward, relying on others, they take and keep a subordinate position, from which they rise, when they rise at all, with the utmost difficulty. When a young man attains his majority, it is better for him, as a general rule to take some independent position of his own, even though the present remuneration be less than he would obtain in the service of others. When at work for himself, in a business which requires and demands foresight, economy and industry, he will naturally develop the strong points of his character, and become self-reliant.

A glance at the business men of any community will show who have and who have not improved the opportunities of their earlier years. The former transact their business with ease, promptitude and profit. They rely upon themselves, and execute what they have to do with energy and dispatch. But those who shirked everything in their youth are compelled to rely on their clerks and salesmen for advice, and are never ready to act when occasions of profit arise. Many parents commit a lamentable error in this respect. They lead their children to believe that they can do nothing without the constant assistance of their superiors, and after awhile the child becomes impressed with that idea. Fortunate will it be for him when he emerges from the paternal roof, if he can at once acquire the self-reliance which has been kept down at home—otherwise he must necessarily fail in whatever independent enterprise he undertakes ; and in such a case, while the misfortune is his own, the fault lies at the door of misjudging parents rather than at his own.—*Scientific American.*

Ireland and America.

The president of the Amateur Rifle Club of New York has received the following letter, suggesting a return match on Irish soil to that which occurred at Creedmoor immediately after the international match of last summer—being the third of the series. A meeting of the club will be at once called, when the matter will be discussed:

MY DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in submitting to you the following resolution passed at a council meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, held at the Mansion House, Dublin, Jan. 22, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair:

Resolved, That an invitation be addressed to the Amateur Rifle Club of New York to send a team to Ireland in the present year, to shoot a match on same conditions as Irish-American matches of 1874, 1875 and 1876.

I have peculiar pleasure in forwarding this resolution, and I hope it will lead to another of those friendly contests which have in the last three years been productive of much good feeling and honorable rivalry between two nationalities connected otherwise by many agreeable associations. The month of June is suggested as the most suitable for this match, as it will enable those gentlemen whom we hope to welcome as your representatives to take part in the annual competition of the Irish Rifle Association, and subsequently to visit the camp of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

I am, dear sir, your very faithful and sincere friend, ARTHUR B. LEECH.

Light timber—sunbeams.

Quail on Toast.

A Chicago runner happened to stop at a tavern in the southern part of the State, and called for quail on toast for dinner, about after this style : "Landword, I want a quail on toast for dinner. Do you hear ?"

"Got lots of stale bread to make toast, but ain't got no quail to put on the toast," replied mine host.

"Ah, landword, do not the feathery quail abound in this weagon of country ?" inquired the runner.

"Yes, but I hain't got no time to hunt em. I got to have a dog, a hoss and a wagon to hunt 'em," was the landlord's answer.

"Oh, never mind the expense. The next time I come this way, I want you to have, for my especial comfort, a quail on toast. Do you hear, landword ?"

"Of course," said mine host, "if you insist on it, and are willing to pay the expenses, you shall have quail on toast, for I can go to the timber any day and get you a quail or two. Gest telegraph when you'll be here, and I'll have 'em for you."

They parted, and, the matter was forgotten until one morning about a month after the landlord received a message that his patron would arrive the next day, and be sure to have quail on toast for his dinner. The landlord loaded his old fusee, hired a horse and buggy, borrowed a dog and started for the timber. The dog was a valuable one and well trained, and they had not gone far when he came to a point. The landlord saw the quail and took aim. The dog and quail changed positions simultaneously, and the old fusee went bang at the same time, and the dog and quail were both shot dead. The landlord was in a terrible flutter. He gathered up the quail, put it in the front part of the buggy, and while undertaking to put the dog in the back part, the horse took fright and ran to town, leaving the landlord to foot it home. When he arrived in town he found the wagon broken and the harness torn in several places, but he got the quail all right. The runner came on time and found his quail on toast awaiting him.

Mr. ——, to the City Hotel, Dr.

Dinner (quail on toast)	$ 50
One half day's hunting	1 00
Ammunition	50
Mending harness	3 00
Mending wagon	10 00
One dog (dead)	10 00
Total	$25 00

The runner looked at the bill a moment, and demanded an explanation. The landlord recited his adventure, and remarked that the bill was $25.

"Twenty-five dollars !" the runner exclaimed; "$25, why, that's an outrage. It's an outwage, sir; I won't stand it. No, sir." The dye on his whiskers getting deeper with rage.

"You has to stand it 'cos I won't take no less," replied the landlord.

"I won't pay any such bill. No, sir, I won't," the runner shrieked, and stamped his foot with rage.

"You insisted on having quail on toast, and said you'd pay the bill, and that's the bill, mister," said the landlord, mildly.

"I won't pay it !" asked the landlord.

"No, sir, never, never !" he shrieked, louder and louder. The landlord "snaked" his coat, and struck an attitude before the towering, raging runner and said : "If you don't pay it, and pretty considerable quick, "I'll give you such an all-fired licking that yer mother won't recognize you from a billed liam." The runner withered before his pugilistic landlord and paid his bill, amid the shouts of the lookers-on and departed. The landlord took pains to tell the story to the boys, and it soon leaked out, and the commercial travelers have called him "Quail on Toast" ever since."

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Friendship is full of dregs.

Pity, the tenderest part of love.

Ye stars that are the poetry of heaven !

Poets are too frequently merely poets.

You will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.

Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things.

Power is seldom innocent, and envy is the yokefellow of eminence.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Prayer is a shield to the soul, a sacrifice to God and a scourge to satan.

Pride and weakness are Siamese twins, knit together by the indissoluble hyphen.

Laws act after crimes have been committed ; prevention goes before them both.

A mind that is conscious of its integrity scorns to say more than it means to perform.

The higher the rank the less the pretence, because there is less to pretend to.

The sourest man is not wholly hopeless when he will not blaspheme before his son.

We should accustom the mind to keep the best company by introducing it only to the best books.

To have religion upon authority is like a finger watch, to be set forward or backward as he pleases that has it in keeping.

A Conscientious Jury.

An old story is well retold in a recent issue of a Southern journal, as follows: "A jury in Alabama had been empaneled in the case of a Mr. Johnson, charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving no doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement, of all, the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict; 'Guilty of horse stealing.' The judge, astonished, asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse stealing, but manslaughter. The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law book, and with an amusingly dignified air, informed the court that 'it was not a case of manslaughter, but woman slaughter, for which the law made no provision, but being sat

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 22., 1877.

The latest we have concerning our railroad is of the most encouraging nature. Bellefonte is wakening up as regards the branch, and consultations have been held with contractors to enter upon the grading.

The construction of a turn-table at Spring Mills has been abandoned—this was the ghost that scared some into thinking the road would stop at Spring Mills, though we never saw in it such an indication. We are also informed by parties who have been in consultation with Col. Scott recently, that he was warmly in favor of having the road completed forthwith.

The article in the Reporter of two weeks ago, we see from the Tyrone Herald, has also stirred up the people of that town and set them to moving to keep their end alive and join with the Reporter for the finishing up of the work. Tyrone will now use all its efforts for the road through. Right, let the ends keep pace with the centre and agitate, and work, and a few more lifts will see the work completed. Keep the ball rolling.

A few grains of roasted coffee eaten immediately after eating onions, or a teaspoonful or two of vinegar, removes at once the strong odor from the breath. —Mifflinburg Telegraph.

You lie.

Simon Cameron resigned the U. S Senatorship, the resignation taking effect on 12 of this month. Simon ordered the republicans in our state legislature to elect his son Don in his place, and it was *don* accordingly. This keeps the thing in the family. Simon is now 78 years old. The next thing in order for him will be to pray that his sins be forgiven.

The senate has confirmed John T. Johnson as post-master, at Bellefonte. Mr. Johnson held the office 8 years, and was a good officer, but some of the republicans of Bellefonte thinking he was in long enough, favored the appointment of Thomas Burnside. Mr. Burnside would have made an unexceptionable post master.

In the House at Harrisburg local option was defeated by 109 to 60.

The democratic caucus, at Harrisburg, nominated senator Dill, of Union for U. S. Senator. Pitty so able and worthy a man was not chosen in place of Don the son of Simon Wiggle Waggle.

Detective James White was a few days ago sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirteen months for being implicated in election frauds last October—in Cincinnati.

According to this what would be the sentence of the scamps who defrauded Tilden out of the Presidency and cheated the whole nation out of its choice?

The Louisiana rads have dropped Pinchback, colored, whom they once petted so much. A telegram of 17 from New Orleans says that the republican state central committee met at twelve noon to-day, and, in accordance with the resolution adopted at a previous meeting Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback was expelled from the organization by a vote of 22 to 4.

THE DUKES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The way the Camerons keep the thing in the family has called forth loud complaints from leading republicans. All the Philadelphia republican journals excepting the Bulletin, denounce it as a disgrace. Forneys Press of 14, speaks thus:—We spoke the other day of Pennsylvania dukedoms, but we hardly knew the weight of our words. It is one thing to have a Republican aristocrat in the Senate, but it is another thing to see him transmitting his political power to his posterity. The Honorable Simon Cameron, Senator in the Congress of the United States from the Grand Duchy of Pennsylvania, proffers his resignation to the Legislature of Harrisburg, with the order that it shall elect his only son and heir, J. Donald Cameron, esquire, as his successor, under a tacit agreement that he, the said J. D. C., shall transmit the same title to his posterity "to the last syllable of recorded time." Now we must not be understood as objecting to this long order upon the future. The second commonwealth in the United States of America, and as we believe, the first, has earned precisely the magnificent distinction of being the only one of all the sovereign States of this Union which permits a single family to override it and undertake it in every political relation, State, county, city, township and school district. Why, then, should not the father, with all his extraordinary capacities, culture, learning, oratory, purity, integrity and patriotism, appoint his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the same magisterial command which he has enjoyed during half a century of time? His only son and heir deserves this exclusive distinction. Daniel Webster had sons, but with his stupendous power over Massachusetts he never ventured to dictate a successor to himself in the Senate. Henry Clay had sons, but he never dared to name one of them to the proud Kentucky Legislature as his successor. John Adams and John Quincy Adams, both great Presidents, never attempted to terrorize over the Massachusetts Legislature in the same way. But we have fallen upon different times. The senior Senator of Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, seventy-eight years old March 8, 1877, sends orders to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania—the State of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, William Hiester, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk—that when they accept his resignation as a Senator in Congress they must elect his only son and heir. Such is the history of the times."

THE VOTE ON CONFIRMATION.

Washington, March 11.—An authentic account of the proceedings of the executive session yesterday for the confirmation of the Cabinet shows that there was little or no debate. The vote stood on Mr. Key's confirmation, 54 to 2, Senators Thurman and Eaton voting in the negative. On Mr. Evarts the vote was 48 to 2, the same Democrats voting in the negative, and Mr. Conkling not voting. On Mr. Schurz the vote stood 48 to 2 Messrs. Eaton and Chaffee voting against him and several Republicans, like Blaine, Patterson, of South Carolina, and Spencer, declining to vote. Simon Cameron refused to vote for either Key, Schurz or Evarts, but voted for the confirmation of the rest of the Cabinet, on whom there was no discussion.

Chicago, March 17.—The rates of freight on all grain, excepting wheat, from Kansas City to St. Louis and Chicago, have been reduced 3½ cents, the new rates to continue until April 1.

LUNATIC PRESIDENTS.

An old man named Springman came to Washington a few days ago to be inaugurated as President. He claims to have documents from the Louisiana Returning Board showing that he should have been counted in. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. This makes the sixth insane person who has come to Washington to be inaugurated and with Fraudulent Hayes makes the seventh to lay claim to an office to which he was not elected.

POOR HOUSE.

In this issue of the Reporter will be found the full text of the poor-house act. Let every voter read it carefully so he can vote intelligently upon the subject. The question of poor-house or no poor-house will be submitted to a vote of the people of this county on the 21 of April next. If a majority of votes are cast for a poor-house, it will be established, otherwise not.

We do not think that such an institution will tend to lessen the taxes of the citizens of Pennsvalley, on the other hand we think there are chances of having their poor taxes increased. For Spring, Boggs, Bellefonte, and probably the majority of the Townships on the other side of the county such an institution may be a partial relief from the heavy poor-taxes they are subject too, as the burden will be equalized, but this side the county fall heir to what the other side may be relieved from.

If the citizens of the other side should generally vote "for" a poor-house, as we believe they will, we think it will carry because they have a majority of voters.

FRED DOUGLASS ALL RIGHT.

Fred Douglass the colored orator and politician, received from Fraudulent Hayes the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, with a salary of $12,000 per year. The duties of this office are about the same as those of a sheriff. And besides it is his duty to present and introduce visitors to the President. Some of the radical snobs do not like the idea of a nigger doing the introducing and grumbled at the appointment of Douglass, but his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. All the republicans voted for him, some of them very much against their will, but they dared not oppose. Four democratic senators, all southern men—Messrs. Garland, Jones, of Florida, Morgan, of Alabama and Ben Hill—voted to confirm, and a number of democrats would not vote against him, and therefore refused to vote. Mr. Hill and Mr. Garland are said to have spoken in favor of the confirmation. Two of the most prominent democrats in Washington—Messrs. Columbus Alexander and Christie—promptly informed Mr. Douglass that they would become his bondsmen, and the office was immediately accepted, to the chagrin, it is said, of some members of the old Washington ring, who were ready to oblige Mr. Douglass.

CAMERON'S SONG.

Simon is now singing hymns familiar to some of the Reporter readers.

"Hallelujah 'tis Don,
I believe in the son."

After giving it as possible that the vote "for" a poor-house would likely carry on account of a unanimous vote on the other side of the county, we have looked into the subject a little closer, and we consider it doubtful. Curtin township has no paupers, and will poll its whole vote against. Walker has few paupers and from that district there will be a large vote against. There are a few other townships on the other side, where there will be opposition, and this, with the almost united voted of Penn and Brushvallies, will no doubt defeat the matter.

The republican organs throughout the state growl terribly at the latest Cameron game—the father handing the Senatorship down to the son. But what care the Camerons for that—the party is the slave of the clan, and on Tuesday it was *don*.

The Senate adjourned on 17 without electing a President pro tem, as usual, to be prepared for the contingency of the Vice-President's death during the recess. Senator Ferry, who was last chosen for this position, has vacated it by his absence from Washington, and even if he had returned before the final adjournment to-day, a new election would have been necessary to fill it. Consequently, if President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler should both die before Congress is again convened, there would be neither a President pro tempore of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House to succeed to the Presidency, and the office of President would remain for a time absolutely vacant.

The thirtieth annual report of the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company shows that for the year 1876 the net earnings of all the lines operated by the company amount to $12,834,385.78, an increase as compared with the net earnings during the year 1875 of $1,411,-189.56, and one which makes a total to credit of profit and loss of $1,510,984.49. The gross earnings were $36,891,060.99. The net earnings have been sufficient not only to provide for rentals and interest due to lines operated by the company and all the expenses of maintaining the various organizations, but also to give the shareholders a dividend clear of state taxes of eight per cent. on the capital stock, leaving a neat balance of $1,433,703.46. The statistics of traffic and the additions and extensions made to the property of the company show a gratifying exhibit in many respects. New lines are now being controlled, the coal interests of the company are proving an increasing source of revenue, and the belief is expressed that the lines will still further continue to yield satisfactory results to the shareholders.

The report alludes to the centennial traffic as follows:

During the centennial season, between the 10th of May and the 10th of November, 20,231 passenger trains, with 127,296 cars, 2,343,499 passengers, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, Thirty-second and Market streets, and during the same period 22,372 trains, with 141,284 cars and 2,612,213 passengers, arrived at the centennial station, making a total of 42,-603 trains, with 268,580 cars and 4,955,712 passengers. This large movement was accomplished without the slightest injury to any passenger. During the period referred to 90 per cent. of this whole amount of passenger traffic was handled between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

The total amount of baggage received and delivered at the West Philadelphia, Centennial, Kensington and Market street ferry stations was 730,486 pieces and of this aggregate but 26 pieces were lost or mislaid, the claims for which, as presented, amounted to the small sum of $1,906.96.

It is believed that the volume of the passenger and freight traffic of the lines controlled and operated by the Pennsylvania railroad company during the centennial season was largely in excess of that ever handled by any other company. Its careful and successful movement reflects the highest credit upon the general manager and the officers, under his charge on the various divisions of the line.

In conclusion President Scott states that he believes "that many causes which have disturbed the country and depressed its business interests, have now been so far removed that we may expect the gradual restoration of confidence, and a moderate revival in all branches of trade."

REPUBLICANS REBELLING.

Washington, March 15.—Quite a number of Republican Senators, who are dissatisfied with the re-appointment of men who have been in office for eight years, have called a conference at the Senate Chamber to-morrow morning before the Senate meets to see what course they shall pursue in regard to it. The new Senators who have had no voice in the patronage of their respective States, are very indignant on coming to Washington to find that the new Administration proposes to make no changes, but to continue in office men who were appointed four and eight years ago, and who for various reasons, they say, ought to give way now for others.

GERMANY MENACING FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS THE BASIS OF A DEMAND.

London, March 10.—The Evening Standard publishes a special telegram from Paris, in which its correspondent says: "Information of the gravest kind reaches me from a well informed source. I think it very doubtful that the Government will allow it to be transmitted by telegraph, and therefore send it by post. The German Government have assumed an attitude towards France which is calculated to cause serious uneasiness as to the maintenance of peace. The German Government have been consistent in their manifestation of ill will. First came their refusal to take part in the Exhibition of 1878, next, the attacks of the German press against France, and now I understand that the Cabinet at Berlin have intimated to France that they regarded the construction of a second line of fortresses as a hostile step. This second line of fortresses was intended to create an artificial frontier line between Germany and France without which the latter country is open to invasion. This pretension on the part of the Berlin Cabinet is simply monstrous. The French have as good a right to fortify Arras, Verdun, Besancon and the Plateau of Langres as the Germans have to increase the fortifications of Mayence, Strasburg and Metz, and to fortify the Vosges. The French Government have, I understand, complied, partially, at least, with the demands of Germany, and have undertaken not to continue the fortifications of Arras, but it is feared fresh concessions will lead to fresh exigencies and that these will be carried so far that France will, in self-defense, have to say no and bid the Germans do their worst."

WORKING-MEN IN ARMS.

Scranton, Pa., March 14.—The unemployed working-men met again to-day and proceeded to the Council Chambers where they renewed their demands for bread or work. The Council met to consider the matter but postponed action, whereupon the men became furious and threatened to take provisions wherever found. One of the leaders declared before the Council that if their demands were not complied with immediately every store on Lackawannaavenue would be ransacked. At 3 o'clock the crowd around the building had swelled to large proportions. The Council Chambers were invaded; the Councilmen became alarmed and many left their seats. A scene of confusion and excitement ensued. A dozen men were making threatening speeches at every same time, and the authorities and police force seemed unable to quell the disturbance. Mayor McKune attempted to address the crowd, but was hooted at, and amid shouts of "Put him out!" from hundreds of throats, he retired. At this time a riot seemed imminent, but the Councilmen withdrew, leaving the crowd in possession of the hall. They soon dispersed; but assembled again in the evening, in another part of the city, when a better feeling seemed to prevail.

The numbers of the unemployed will be largely increased to-morrow, owing to the reduction of wages, which seems to indicate that it is not work they want so much as money. Business men are very despondent, and have called a meeting for Friday to devise means to alleviate the suffering.

There has been no serious violence to-day, but a disturbance may break out at any moment. A feeling of great insecurity prevails, owing to the inability of the authorities to preserve peace. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and President Sloan are bitterly denounced by the men as being the cause of all their misfortunes.

HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

Washington, March 15.—It is learned positively that it was not decided at the cabinet meeting last night nor to-day to remove the troops from the state houses in Columbia and New Orleans. In fact the status quo established by the old administration is to continue for the present, or until the new policy—whatever that may now prove to be—is decided on. There is to be no undue haste, say the friends of Packard and Chamberlain who were willing to make wagers to-day that both of their governments would be recognized in thirty days.

Senator Gordon of Georgia, at the invitation of Mr. Hayes, held a long conference with him at the White House to night in reference to the southern question. Sefiator Lamar and Messrs. Levy and Ellis, of Louisiana, were also present. Senator Gordon said:

"Mr. Hayes, if you will withdraw the troops from the state houses in South Carolina and Louisiana I will give you any sort of guarantee that not only shall the peace not be disturbed, but that Packard and Chamberlain may remain, in the state houses, with all the territory they can command and with all the offices they can induce parties to accept. I will further guarantee, if it be required, that neither Chamberlain nor Packard shall be proceded against, even by civil processes through the courts, to eject them from their positions; but they shall be left to maintain themselves undisturbed so long as they can raise money to pay their expenses. Taxation would in my opinion settle the question very soon."

To this Mr. Hayes made no specific response. He said that there had been suggested various plans for a settlement of these difficulties, such as a commission, a new election, the withdrawal of the troops and the do-nothing policy.

The senator replied that he was satisfied that the easiest, shortest and least embarrassing course to the administration would be the constitutional course which he understood to be marked out in the inaugural, which was non-intervention or the withdrawal of the troops; but even the do-nothing policy, the leaving of the troops where they are would be better than a wrong solution, or a commission, or a new election.

Mr. Hayes then expressed in earnest terms his desire and purpose to bring about some satisfactory solution as soon as possible. He said that the difficulty had been at white heat for sixteen years and it ought not to be considered any great delay if it required sixteen days to get through with it in a satisfactory way. He expressed his belief that the problem was not so hard to solve as a great many persons supposed. The number of offices now vacant in the United States (some six hundred), which must be immediately filled by appointments, was now occupying almost the entire attention of himself and the cabinet, but just as soon as these appointments were made and the senate had adjourned he would take up this southern question and solve it.

Senator Lamar in his remarks showed the utter inability of Packard to sustain himself as governor of Louisiana without direct, constant and continued support from Washington. He said that all the elements in the state which composed its intelligence, property and civilization were united in the support of the Nicholls government.

Messrs. Ellis and Levy gave various instances of forbearance on the part of the people of Louisiana under the severest trials, evidencing their ability to command themselves in case the troops should be withdrawn. They demonstrated that Packard had neither the power to create difficulty nor to keep the peace. Senators Lamar and Gordon have no hesitation in saying that they are satisfied of the good will and intentions of Mr. Hayes.

The interview lasted nearly two hours and was altogether agreeable.—World Special.

Norristown, March 17.—Samuel Carey Ball, late cashier of the Hatboro National Bank, convicted here a few days ago of the embezzlement of $24,600 belonging to the bank, was to-day, sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years in the Eastern penitentiary.

The colored gentry of the south are having a constant jubilee over their freedom. They may be under misapprehensions as to the general inferiority of the white race, but their good nature is boundless. They have reconstructed earth and heaven and decreed that no neutral tint shall have any rights which a coal black is bound to respect. Here is a picture of the other world which only a colored imagination could paint:

Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate,
Hear de kullered angles holler
Go 'way, white folks, you'er too late,
We's de winnin kuller? Wait,
Till de trumpet blow to foller.

The Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee has been accepted by Senator Morton, who was next to ex-Senator Cameron upon it, and Wadleigh of New Hampshire, becomes Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate, though Morton is to remain upon it.

A RICH BEGGAR.—Regina Armhold, nearly 60 years old, has lived for several months in a rear room on the third floor of the tenement house at No. 90 Ridge street, New York, from which she issued regularly every day, bearing a basket, to ply the trade of a professional beggar. Last Friday it was remarked by the other tenants that she had not been seen for several days. A policeman went to her room and broke open the door, and found her fearfully emaciated as though from starvation, and evidently dying. Every object in the room was covered with filth and vermin. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, but died soon after reaching there. Henry Baruch, who had charge of the woman's bank book, stated that Regina Armhold came to this city about 15 years ago, from Wurtemburg, and took up the calling of a professional beggar. Her bank book shows that her hoardings amount to about $1,600.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Rich Haul of Politicians in a Celebrated Washington Club-House.

Washington, March 11'—Last night the police under Lieutenant Skeppon raided the celebrated club-house in this city, and arrested a large number of persons who were there engaged in gambling. Among the number was an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent Judge of South Carolina, an ex-United States Senator and several ex members of Congress—all Republicans—who were taken to the Tenth Street Sation-House. The establishment was one of the best known gambling houses in the city, and its suppression by the police authorities is the commencement of an active war against the gambling-houses of the District.

DARING ROBBERY ON A RAIL ROAD

New Orleans, March 17.—An express messenger on the train from Mobile, which arrived here at 10.15 p. m., reports that at Lookout station a man boarded the express car and presented a pistol at him. The messenger made a rush at the man and received a ball in the hand, disabling him. The highwayman then grabbed a $500 package, leaped from the car and escaped.

OTHER MINE EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., March 18.—The mine engineers, pump hands and other machinists having charge of mine machines met here in secret session to-day, and it is expected they will strike. A mass meeting of miners and laborers representing all the mines in the region will be held here to-morrow to take definite action relating to the reduction.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Toledo, March 13.—This morning Michael Merrimon, living at Rock Creek Centre, ten miles south of Huntingdon, Ind., who has been in the insane asylum and was sent home about a year ago thought to have been permanently cured, shot one of his sons, aged 18, through the head, fatally wounding him, and another, aged 16, through the shoulder, probably fatally wounding him. He also shot and killed himself instantly.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Cincinnati, March 16.—A boiler in Hunter Bros.' saw-mill at Worthington, Ind., exploded this afternoon. Two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender and an unknown man were instantly killed and several others dangerously wounded.

Packard is trying to make trouble. He is organizing militia, armed negroes are flocking to New Orleans and there are fears of bloodshed.

$600 PIANOS FOR $250

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and upright—all first class—sold direct to the people at factory prices. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the highest honors. New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstring Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20, y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Halfmoon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Spangler Centre Hall.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said Borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house in Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre county.

And now, Feb. 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in consequence with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the outside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills, in the most public places in said township.

By the Court. J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

AN ACT.

To provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such with selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in said for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home of the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, in three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seventh, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents, and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattles of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose, of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship many expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, that no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directorts and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner as the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said house.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said house and of the revenues thereof not belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfort ably supported and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as full as if this act had not been passed and when the same shall have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor hereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever fail to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May. A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

ANCHORED
AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET
STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR
CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods as excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantees, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s
STORE.
Humes' New Block
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,
All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and makegood goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

HARDWARE!

IRON,
STEEL,
SADDLERY WARE,
COACH WARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WALL PAPERS,
LAMPS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW SHADES,

at the lowest Cash Prices, at

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,
in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAR. 22, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 896, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 3 P. M. and every two weeks after, Leonard Rhone Master.
G. W. ROAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Any of our subscribers who change post-offices this spring should not neglect to inform us, so the Reporter can be sent them accordingly. Always *give old address* in informing us of a change. tf.

——A new Trotting Buggy and new Harness will be sold together for $110 Can also be bought separate. Apply to WM. A. CURRY, Centre Hall. 1marlm

——About a foot of snow on last Friday.

——The snow on Friday was near a foot in depth, followed by cold weather, made capital sleighing for a few days.

——It snowed all day on Monday.

——Our democratic friend, Wm. Geary, of Penn, had two ribs broken on S, by falling from a fence.

——Mrs. Michael Stover, of Pine Creek, in Haines township, a few days ago, slipped on the ice, fell, and sustained a fracture of the collar bone.

——Tickets for the Poor House election can be had at the Reporter office at 20 cents per hundred. All orders by mail with the cash will be attended to. Let every township be provided. 3t

——Reid's Rochester Flower seeds for sale at Wm. Wolf's.

——Isaac Miller, of Bellefonte, intends re-modeling the old toll-house, this side of Pleasant Gap, and turn it into a hotel.

——Mr. Robert M'Cormick, of Potters Mills, who has been ill for some weeks, we regret to learn is not improving.

——Ben. Kerstetter informs us that the iron bridge across Penns Creek, at his place, is erected. It has a 100 foot span, and calculated to bear 60 tons.

——A subscriber, J. G., inform s us that George Weight, teacher of Centre school of Walker township, is lying very low from white swelling. As he is widely known among the teachers of Centre and Clinton, Mr. Weight will have the sympathy of his brethern in the profession.

——Hoffer & Kline have the largest assortment of store-goods in the county, and farmers can not buy cheaper any place else Give them a call– dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, boots and shoes in profusion.

——We had a hasty glance at Newman's stock of clothing just received. It reminds us of the mountains of ready-made goods one often sees in the Market street stores, Philadelphia. By selling cheap, Newman sells a great deal, hence he must keep a large stock. He is still getting another supply, and has Sternburg to assist in giving it away for almost nothing.

— Mr J. C. Motz, on last Thursday, 15, met with an accident which might have resulted more seriously than it did. As he was on his way over from Bellefonte, with horse and buggy, on reaching the lime kiln near the bend on pike at Waddell's a colt in a team at that point got to capering, which caused Mr Motz's horse to step over the wall along the banks of the creek, and horse, buggy and driver went over the precipice into the water. The buggy was somewhat wrecked by the tumble, and Mr. Motz well coated with mud. He had with him the books of the turnpike company which were carried off by the water and not recovered in spite of search made. The horse belonged to John Spangler and was not injured.

——IT WILL PAY any one in need of medicines, chemicals, spice, brushes, or toilet goods to pay a visit to the well known drug store of F. Potts Green, in the Bush house block, near the depot, Bellefonte. His Family medicines are the most reliable in the market, his liver pills have become a "household word" and should be kept by every family.

——The Bush House, we are pleased to inform the readers of the Reporter, now has a *real* landlord, in the person of Mr. M'Collum, the new proprietor. The present management renders the utmost satisfaction, giving first-class accommodation without charging more than other houses that do not serve you near as well. Mr M'Collum has added many improvements and conveniences which all the more tend to make you feel at home. The proprietor is a gentleman in every sense, and has his eye upon the conduct of the house in every department. Large stables are also being erected for the accommodation of horses.

——Messrs. Wilson & Hicks have a letter in this issue of the Reporter which it will pay to read Spring is coming on when many will need hardware for building or other purposes, and they have reduced prices astonishingly. They keep the finest hardware store outside of Philadelphia, and have a complete assortment of every thing needed by blacksmiths, carriage and wagon makers, builders and housekeepers, and are gentlemanly and honest in all their dealings. Read the letter.

——The recent Co. Audit Statement shows that Collector Geo. Koch, of Potter paid over only $300. Mr. Koch's heaviest payments were made shortly after, and his receipts show over $2,000 taxes paid in by him.

Mr. W. R. Camp, late of Milroy, ha located at Centre Hall, and brought with him a large stock of furniture, all homemade work, and intends opening new furniture rooms in this place. Mr Camp is an experienced workman, and will always keep on hand and make to order any thing in the line of furniture, and at the lowest possible prices. Don't forget to call at Camp's new Centre Hall Furniture Rooms.

——See advertisement of Mendelssohn Piano Company, N. Y.

These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibiton, and were unanimously recommended for the Diploms of Honor and Medal of Merit.

This Company are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano, to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, which will be mailed free to all.

——The firm of Miller & Son, in this place, which was dissolved about a year ago, has again entered into business at the old stand, late J. C. Miller's. Old customers and new ones are invited to call, as they will aim to sell dry-goods, notions, groceries, drugs and medicines, as low as elsewhere, and render the utmost satisfaction in all respects. New goods constantly received. 2t.

——Those of our patrons in arrears, will do us a favor by sending all, or at least part, of sum due, between this and April st. tf

——And. Gregg's sale near Centre Hall, March 28.

Peter Ruble, deceased, sale, April 5.

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lesse 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART.
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

——SUNDAY SCHOOLS!—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the BEATTY PIANO, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., has always made very liberal deductions on his instruments to Sunday schools and other religious purposes, we would therefore advise such as are without one to address him in regard to it before purchasing one, as they are said to be a very superior and durable instrume... See his advertisement. 1m

——Rev. S. H. M'Gee, of the denomination of "Christians," at Ashton, Lee county, Ill., poisoned his wife a few days ago, that he might marry Lorella, daughter of Thomas Paddock, a rich member of M'Ghee's church. This villain, M'Gee, was born in Clinton county, Pa., in 1841, and married when he was 20 years of age, while his wife was nineteen, and moved west. Perhaps some of the Clinton county readers of the Reporter know M'Gee.

——We have received the "Broad-Ax," Frank Meyers' new paper, printed at Bethany, Mo. The first issue is creditable and indicates a live sheet, which promises to "mow close to the line, no matter where the chips fall." It is democratic in politics. May it prosper and always preserve a sharp edge.

——All who have been at Valentine's new store, speak of it as a first class place –for assortment, low prices, and polite attention. Mr. Herman the manager, has just been east, they have now unpacked the latest styles of dress goods, which all are invited to call, and examine even if they do not wish to buy.

——William, oldest son of J. Henry Keller, is dangerously ill from a sudden attack of inflamatory rheumatism. Our next door neighbor, father George Harpster is also laid up from rheumatism.

——Another old citizen of Pennsvalley is registered among the departed ones. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Samuel Krise died in Centre Hall, aged about 73.

——We have had cold weather again—Saturday, Sunday and Monday last the mercury went below zero, and sleighing was good. There must be at least 1½ feet of snow on the ground. Tuesday was pleasant and indications for a thaw, but Wednesday turns in colder and cloudy.

——A large stock of steel and iron tire, Rowland's best Sweedish steel springs, the latest improved axles, hubs, felloes and shafts, together with a full assortment of trimmings, such as Gum cloth, Duck and Drill canvass &c., just received at Levi Murray's Coach shop. Having bought these goods at low prices, we will be prepared to fill all orders at the lowest prices, All work done with the object to suit all who patronize us. Second-hand spring-wagons and buggies for sale, or taken as part pay on new jobs.

The liberal patronage of the public generally, has enabled us to increase our facilities, so that we are prepared to offer better inducements than can be had elsewhere.

——It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

THOMAS A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS
Bellefonte, 3 Mo-10, 1877.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been op a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now. We have bought a large stock of all kinds of goods at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than hardware was, or ever will be offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us. We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time. We have now on hand 300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches, and Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of Coach Makers' goods, all kinds of Wood Work, and Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Schackles, Drilling, &c., at the lowest prices.

FOR BLACKSMITHS —We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices.

FOR PAINTERS.—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, &c.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steal Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.

We have a very full line of Cook Stoves and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted.

Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who want them through the mail.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.,
Allegheny st., opposite Loeb's Store.

EVANGELICAL APPOINTMENTS

York District—S. W. Seibert, P. E

Baltimore Mission—Joseph Archer.
Baltimore Circuit—H. N. Greninger,
H. S. Bason, under presiding elder.
Jarrettsville—P. J. Jarrett.
Shrewsbury—J. M. Longsdorf.
Glen Rock—H. W. Buck.
Logansville—T. M. Morris.
York Mission—E. Swengle.
York Circuit—S Aurand, H. W. Gross, under the presiding elder.
Prospect—R. J. Derrick and H. C. Berger.
Lewisberry—S. E Davis.
Dillsburg—W. N. Wallace.
Bondersville—B F. Keller.
Cumberland—R. C. Bowersox, J. C. Reeser, under presiding elder.

Carlisle District—E. Kohr, P. E

Carlisle—H. A. Stokes.
Leesburg—J. M Ettinger.
Hagerstown—B. F. Anthony.
Marysville—G. E Zehner.
Newport and Patterson—G. W. Currin.
Perry—I. M. Pines.
Millerstown—L. Mathias.
Livergood—A. W. Kramer
Big Spring—S. I Shortis.
McClure—J. M Price and J. Shambach.
Middleburg—A. Krouse and P. Weidemyer.
Union—S. Smith.
Midflinbur – L. Dice.
Port Treverton—Jacob Young
Prof. F. M Baker and Prof. J. W. Bentz, of Union seminary, and members of Union Circuit quarterly conference.
B. F. Hall of Marysville quarterly conference.
George C. Carothers, member of Big Spring quarterly conference.

Lweisburg District—A. L. Reeser, P. E.

Lewisburg—Z. Hornberger.
Buffalo—M. Sloat.
White Deer—J. M. Brader.
Milton—S. T. Buck.
Danville—P. S. Orwig.
Columbia Circuit and Bloomsburg—A. W. Shenberger and J. Hertz, under the presiding elder.
Berwick—J. A. Irvine.
Sticklnboy—W. M. Croman.
Hugesville—R W. Runion.
Luzernre—G. L. Burson.
Catswissa Valley—W. H. Lilly.
Wyoming and Kingston—W. W. Rhoad and J. A. Hollenbach, under the presiding elder.
Susquehanna—W. H. Davis,
New Columbus—J. A. Hetner.
Dushore—S. P. Remer.
Liardsville—P M. Coup.
Williamsport Station—S. Yarrick.
Dewart Circuit—George Joseph.
North Danville Mission—P. W. Raidabaugh.
George Hunter, member of Lewisburg quarterly conference.

Williamsport District—M. J. Carothers, P. E.

Lock Haven—P. H. Rishel.
Duboistown—J. E. Courter.
Jersey Shore—D. P. Kline and G H. Schleh, under the P. E.
Nittany Valley—W. E. Detweiler and J. J. Loir.
Sugar Valley—R Young.
Brush Valley—John Kreamer.
Centre—C. F. Duisinger and J. H. Peters.
Lycoming—J. G M Swergel.
Williamsport Circuit—D. W. Miller.
Williamsport Mission—A. H Irvine.
Milesburg—J. M. King.
Liberty—S. Young and C. F. Gephart, under the P. E.
Canton—L. K. Harris.
Centre Hall—W. H. Stover.
Newberry—P. W. Group.
Danville—I. F Shultz
Sonora—U F. Swengel
H. J Hartzler, assistant ed t . Evangelical Messenger.

——Geo. B. Harpster, of Lena, Ill., late of this place, who died recently, had a $2,000 life insurance in favor of his wife.

——A poor house will not lessen the poor taxes of the people on this side of the county, where we have but few paupers to support. A large farm, expensive buildings, salaries for attendants, and the stealings that are practiced in many of these institutions in some counties of the state, render them a sinking fund.

——A large lot of fresh mackerel just received at Wm. Wolf's and sold at reduced prices.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

Rebersburg is having a glorious revival in the United Brethern church. Many souls are converted. The meeting is conducted by Revs. Aurand and Smith.

Jonathan Ruhl has had a relapse from the wound which he received last summer, and it came nearly proving fatal. He is recruiting some.

The whooping cough is bringing consternation in many a family, as well as thinning the schools.

Business will be quite brisk in our village and surroundings. About a dozen buildings of considerable size are to be erected.

Centre circuit of the Ev. church has been finally divided and Brushvalley forming a new circuit by the same name and is served by one minister. The project was for a long time under contemplation, and we hope it may prove itself a move in the right direction. John Kreamer is their pastor.

And at last the "Coon" that predicted an early spring has failed to prove himself a truthful prophet. His six weeks are up and gone while we have to endure 10 degrees below zero. How is that for old womens' fables? HEW MOR.

George Kerstetter, an old gentleman, between 70 and 74 years of age, living back of Trevorton, was at home with his wife on Sunday evening Feb 25th when about dark a man disguised in female apparel and wearing a mask entered Mr. K's house and presenting a revolver demanded Mr. Kerstetter money. The old gentleman had a cane in his hand and with this he dealt the robber a blow, knocking the revolver out of his hand and stunning the villain. A scuffle ensued, during which Mrs. Kerstetter ran out and screamed for help. Outside of the house she was met by another robber, also attired in woman's clothing and masked. This man took hold of Mrs. Kerstetter and commanded her to go back and keep quiet, as they did not intend to harm her. In the meanwhile the old gentleman had been severely beaten and kicked, and was so badly used up that he was almost senseless. The old couple having been overpowered the robbers proceeded to ride Mr. Kerstetter's pockets and also searched the premises for money. All they obtained was less than two dollars.

The robbers it is supposed made a mistake in going to Geo. Kerstetter's house, L. Kerstetter was reported to have received five hundred dollars lately, and it is thought that he was the man they were after.

A man by the name of Jacob Long, residing at Shamokin, has been arrested as one of the persons who committed the outrage.—Shamokin Times.

LIFE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

A Deadwood City correspondent under date of February 13, writes to say that the people out there are doing what they can to sustain the reputation of the camp as a lively locality. How they do it may be learned from the following: "Last night one woman was choked nearly to death, a woman of the town committed suicide, and a lady who is running a hotel was grossly insulted. She armed herself with a revolver and started Mr. Lawyer on a brisk race around the hillsides. To-day the same man had an ear bitten off by a man of whom he had spoken disrespectfully. The same night the Indians killed a butcher from Montana named Tom Morgan. He was driving some cattle to a slaughter pen a few miles from this place. A few days ago the redskins ran off seventy five head of horses, and wounded one man who was herding them. He killed two Indians after he was wounded. To-day they have brought news from Spearfish Valley that the savages have cleaned out the whole valley. This is getting a little serious and rather too troublesome. A meeting of the citizens was held to-day for the purpose of raising enough men to start after the Indians. The United States troops are too slow for the miners, who have their claims all staked out and and ready to work as soon as spring opens."

MARRIAGES.

On 6, by Rev. Robinson, Mr. Alfred Miller, of Spring Mills, and Miss Jennie McCormick, of Potter township.

DEATHS.

On 10, at Madisonburg, Lizzie E. Burket, wife of John C. Burket, and daughter of Jacob Royer, dec'd, aged 24 years and 3 months and 9 days.

On 15th, Bertha G., daughter of J. C and Elizabeth E. Burket, aged 2 years, 1 mo, and 25 days.

On 13, at the same place, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Gephart, (a sister of Mrs. Burket,) aged about 5 months, 14 days.

Truly man is mortal. The above notices again demonstrate to us that such is the case. Here is a mother, her child, and her sister's child, all in a week's time have gone from time to eternity. How sad! Yet we mourn not as those that have no hope. Mrs. Burket left us the blessed assurance that she died in the Lord. The children having been baptized were covenanted children of Christ. Hence, all are in paradise, waiting for the blessed resurrection of the just at the second coming of our Lord.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." L

On March 14, Lydia Dashem, aged 66 years, 9 months 19 days

On Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1877, in College township, William C., son of Jacob M. and Mary Fishburn, aged 14 years, 11 months and one day.

Of diphtheria, in Ferguson township, on February 21st, Russel Jerome, aged 11 years, three months and two days.

Of same disease, Olin Wallace, aged two years six months and five days, children of John F. and Anna Krebs.

PUBLIC SALE —
There will be sold at Public Sale, on
Thursday, April, 5th,
at Sinking Creek Mills, the following property of Peter Rubel, of Potter twp., dec'd, to wit:
2 GOOD HORSES, one 2-horse wagon, three Hogs, twenty shares of stock in the L. C. & S. C. railroad company one 2-horse sled, 1 Buggy, 1 double set Harness, 2 Flynetts, Check lines, Saddle and Bridle, Plow, Doubletree, old Iron Sausage Machine and Stuffer, Oak and Pine Lumber, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixture and Corn in the ear by the bushel and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by
S. P. RUBEL,
J. C. RUBEL,
A. LUKENBACH,
mar15 3t Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.—
The undersigned will offer the following property at Public Sale, on
Wednesday, March, 28th, at 12 m
viz: Horses, 4 Colts, Cows, Sheep, 2 four-horse Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon Cart and Gears, Bob-sled, Self-rake Hub board Reaper and Mower, New Champion Mower, Hay Rake, 2 Drills, Hay Ladders, Corn planter, Centre Hall Horse-power, Machine and Shaker, Fanning mill Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Tug harness Buggy harness, Plow gears, Wagon Saddle, Flynetts, Hay fork, rope and pu... Cow-chains, Forks, Hoes, &c. ...GG.
m 8 ...

ROBBING THE EXPRESS.

A Daring Plot skillfully Executed Near the Smoky City.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 14.—A well-planned and skillfully-executed express robbery was perpetrated in this city last night. Superintendent Bingham, of the express company, gives the following particulars this evening: Yesterday afternoon when the Buffalo express south reached Brady's Bend a telegram was handed Thomas Bingham, express messenger, which instructed him to transfer his packages, &c., to J. H. Brooks at Templeton and return to Parker's Landing and await orders This was dated Pittsburg, and signed "Geo. Bingham Superintendent." Templeton is a small station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fifty miles from this city. The Buffalo express south and train going north meet there and stop for supper. On the arrival of the train at Templeton a man stepped into the express car and told Messenger Bingham that he was ordered to relieve him and take his run to Pittsburg. Mr. Bingham asked him for his instructions and he produced a telegram addressed to J. H. Brooks instructing Brooks to relieve Bingham at Templeton and bring the express matter to Pittsburg This was also signed "George Bingham, Superintendent." Bingham, after the transfer to Brooks, took the north train to Parker's and Brooks came to this city in charge of the express car. At the depot in this city his goods were checked off correctly and he got into the wagon with the driver to deliver the goods and report at the general office on Fifth avenue. The robbery was committed in the wagon between the depot and the office. He jumped from the wagon, unnoticed by the driver, when less than half a square from the office. The safe was found open and money packages amounting to $4,000 were missing on arrival at the office. Brooks had cut the railroad telegraph wire this side of Templeton drew the wire into a watch-house there, and with a pocket instrument sent the bogus messages which operated so successfully.

CHINAMEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

San Francisco, March 15.—Last night six Chinamen employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte county were attacked in their cabin by a gang of whites. Three of the Chinamen were shot dead, a fourth died soon after and the fifth is beyond hope of recovery, while the sixth, who was wounded only escaped death by feigning it. He says the murderers set the cabin on fire and then fled He extinguished the flames and gave an alarm. The murders were committed in cold blood. No clue has yet been found to the assassins. Many similar crimes have been recently perpetrated on Chinamen in the neighborhood. This growning outrage has aroused the citizens, and steps are being taken to discover and punish the murderers.

HANDSOME STERESCOPES
with polished walnut cases and
ONE DOZEN VIEWS,
all for
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS,
at Welch's Cheap BOOK and STATIONERY Store, No. 1, Humes' Block.

ENVELOPES,
5 cents per pack.
ENVELOPES,
7 cents per pack.
ENVELOPES,
9 cents per pack, best quality.
At the Post office Book Store. 22mar y

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 85.
Red " 1 85
Rye, 55
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40
Oats, 25 to 28
Rice, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY.
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
7 sep tf H E ZERBE.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.
The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75. Address,
G. W. FORTNEY,
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

Jas. Harris & Co
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read
GARDENING FOR PLEASURE!
All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpaid, by mail.
Our Combined CATALOGUE, For 1877.
OF
EVERYTHING
For the
GARDEN
Numbering 176 pages, with 1 colored plate, sent
FREE!
to all our customers of past years, or to those who have purchased any of the above books; to others on receipt of 25 cents.
Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues without plate, free to all applicants.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.
35 Cortlandt St., New York.
feb 23 2m.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
The last will and testament of Wm Allison, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre county, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.
W. M. ALLISON,
Potters Mills, Pa.
JAS. A BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
5mar 6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE —
Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Ruble late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
S. P. RUBLE,
JAS. RUBLE,
A. LUCKENBACH,
Executors.
5mar 6t.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $60 a week without capital or experience, and respectfully ... either sex. M. A. ... Y ... 15mb 3m

A servant "gal," somewhat advanced in "youthfulness," residing over on the Nerin Branch, recently sued to recover sixty years' wages. She recovered $1,500. Thirty cents a week was certainly reasonable; and as she is now eighty years old, the aggregate will be apt to "see her through."

OLD UNCLE.—A. M. Shoop, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, (who has heard his twenty third child cry), was re-elected Justice of the Peace, at the late election, which lands the veteran hero at the threshold of his twenty-fifth year as an expounder of justice to those that err. The inkstand in his office has been in use over one hundred years, and sixty years, in a justice's office.—Lewistown Gazette.

Rain on Wednesday.

Things look for peace in Europe.

Send us the name of a new subscriber.

B. F. Phillips has moved from Aaronsburg to near Penn Hall.

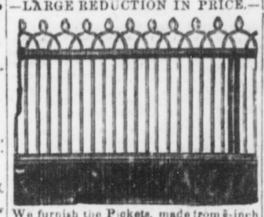
Geo. L. Lee, of the Loop, will farm near Tyrone.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red, $1.25.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45
Oats, to 28
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

W. F. REBER Attorney at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney Bellefonte.

AMERICAN
Shade Roller Comp.
Manufacturers of and dealers in
SPRING AND COMMON CURTAIN FIXTURES.
Hollands, Opaque Shadings, Tassels, &c.,
34 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers of
KNAPP'S SPRING FIXTURES.
Knapp's Spring Fixtures, for Window Blinds, are the best in that line ever invented and are scarce to be excelled for convenience. No cords used to raise or lower the blinds Blinds remain just where desired, by a simple touch of the hand. Nothing complicated in Knapp's Spring Fixtures, and are easily attached to any window. Price of these Fixtures and Shades no higher than the old and troublesome ones. Can be seen at the residence of the publisher of the Reporter.
8 mar 3m

FENCE PICKETS!!
—LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.—

We furnish the Pickets, made from ¾-inch round iron, like design shown in cut, at 25 CENTS PER LINEAL FOOT They make a handsomer, more durable, and cheaper Fence than the wooden pickets. Send for circular to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of Patented Wagon Hardware.
91 & 92 Water st., and 114 & 116 First av.,
Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by all the leading Iron and Hardware Merchants. 5mar 4m.

D. F. LUSE,
PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,
offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Striping, ornamenting and gilding,
Graining
OAK, WALNUT,
CHESTNUT, Etc.
Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.
"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."
James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville Ills., says:
"Beatty Piano received give entire satisfaction" Agents wanted. Send for circular. Address, D F BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY PIANO
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Wm. Ritter Snyder, of the firm of Snyder, Ritter, Carriage Manufacturers, ... Pa:
"I must confess I hardly know how to express my gratification on receiving the Beatty Piano you shipped me. It is at least all I could ask, wish or expect One of our most eminent musicians tried it and spoke in the most favorable terms, after thoroughly testing it."
Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years.
Address, D. F. BEATTY,
23jul y Washington, New Jersey.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that all the live stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with all other property of Alex. Kuhn, of Harris twp. was purchased at sheriff's Sale by the undersigned, and will be left in the possession of Mr. Kuhn at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner.
15mar 3t JOSEPH BITNER.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS!

GO TO I. D. BOYER'S CHEAP STORE, IN AARONSBURG, PENN'A., TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

We have at present, on our counters, a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, which we are offering very low to Cash buyers:

COTTON GOODS are advancing since the heavy exportations to the Chinese Empire,—something not heretofore known in the history of our country

In consequence of these advancements we have purchased a large amount of goods, which we will sell to consumers at such low prices that

Defy Competition.

OUR LINE OF MOURNING CALICOES IS COMPLETE.

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PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL.

He Promises a Peace Policy at the South—Reform in the Civil Service and a One-Term Amendment.

Fellow-Citizens: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down, irrevocably, principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language, of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before that election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the administration of the government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation. The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the war have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government.

With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws —the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficient local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In futherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order, and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens, and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common humanity are dear.

CITIZENSHIP OF THE NEGROES.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just, and Providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government, as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of restoring the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

But at the basis of all prosperity for that as well as for every other part of the country lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally—and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country. I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of

REFORM IN OUR CIVIL SERVICE,

a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that the officer should be secured in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nominations of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In futherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable

PAPER CURRENCY,

with its fluctuations of values is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our country, to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, has proved a wise and incompanably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United Stases and foreign governments, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good office with all the nations of the world.

THE LATE POLITICAL CONTEST.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstance of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for the purpose, that tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members all of them men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel was entitled to fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the people. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute, in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that

CONFLICTING CLAIMS

to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law. Looking for the guidance of that Divine Hand by which the destinies of nations and individvals are shaped, I call upon all senators, representatives, judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union, a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, "and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established."

Properly Appreciated.

"My dearest Fiducia," he said, as they stood beneath a tree in a flood of moonlight, "I have longed—oh, so longed!—for this blissful opportunity; and even now I hardly dare to speak the swelling thoughts that struggle up for utterance. Not in the blistering glare of the noonday sun would I whisper to thee of the sweet love that has tinged my whole being with a celestial brightness, but in this soft silvery sheen of the constant moon would I reveal to thee the ecstatic song of Eros. Oh! canst thou realize how like the radiance of heaven thy beauty beams upon me? And shall not the blessed boon be always mine? Will thou not henceforth, for all coming time, give me the right to shield thee from the rough contact and chilling blasts of an unfeeling word? Oh! if thy smiles could be mine while life should last, they would shed—they would shed—a—a—Ah, dearest, they would shed"— While he hesitated and stumbled for a word, Fiducia eagerly whispered: "Never mind the wood shed, Augustus, but go right on with your pretty talk."

A girl attempted to walk the ridge pole of a house in Warren, Texas, having made a bet that she could do so. She fell off and broke both her legs.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

List of the Most Notable Public Acts Passed by the Forty-Fourth Congress at its Second Session.

An act providing for the sale of saline lands.

An act authorizing the use of certain bonds now in the treasury belonging to the Osage Indians.

An act to amend section 5,457 of the revised statutes of the United States, relating to counterfeiting.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy in certain real and other property, and to sell the same at public or private sale, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing and binding for the current fiscal year, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1878.

An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877.

An act to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

An act to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States and of the statutes relating to the District of Columbia.

An act to allow a pension of $36 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg.

An act to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, and also with the Northern Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians.

An act to repeal the statute forbidding appointments and promotions in the staff of the army.

An act amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have, since its termination, enlisted in the United States army and become disabled.

An act for the relief of the settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption law.

An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands and to repeal the first five sections of the act entitled "an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad and its extension to the Red river.

An act to amend section 2,291 of the revised statutes of the United States in relation to proof required in homestead entries.

An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands.

An act to extend for two years the act establishing the board of commissioners of claims and the acts relating thereto.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act respecting the limits of reservations for town sites upon the public domain.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, and prior years, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories.

An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act establishing post roads.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for compensation to the owners of certain lands ceded by the United States to Great Britain in and by the treaty of Washington of July 9, 1842.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the appointment of a sergeant in the signal corps as a second lieutenant in the army.

An act equalizing the pensions of certain officers in the navy.

New Spring Goods for Dresses.

For the first woolen dresses for early spring the retail stores are displaying colors and designs to match the cloths for wraps. These are of fine quality, pure wool, very light weight, and cost eighty cents a yard for stuffs about three-fourths of a yard wide. Among the prettiest are the clear grays with steel blue shadings, and the creamy browns, woven in square figures, yet all of one shade. These woven plaids of a single shade promise to be exceedingly popular. Fine twilled vigognes are shown as low as forty-five cents a yard in single widths. Very fine summer camel's hair, with soft finish, yet showing the stylish fleece, is 83 a yard. From five to six yards are sold for a polonaise.

Silk and wool mixtures are shown in unusual variety. These are most often in roughly raised threads irregularly woven in what has been known of late as Knickerbocker style. These come in charming light shades, such as tilleul green, blue with white, or cream with brown, and cost $2.25 a yard for double with goods. In still finer qualities of mixed silk and wool there is green with red, or blue with cardinal, or else shaded olive green, for $3 a yard. Plain solid blue Knickerbocker is shown for $2.75. This seems to indicate that blue will lose its prestige, and green will take its place; at present, however, blue still remains in great favor abroad. Blue and gold stripes of mixed silk and wool are $2.50 a yard.

Wool Sicilliennes for wraps and over dresses are shown in far lighter shades than they have been for years, and the same is true of cashmeres. Tilleul green is the novelty most largely imported in these fine stuffs, and will be used for evening wraps. Basket and crape cloths in all these delicate shades are $1.75 a yard.

How She Threads a Needle.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: Among the large number of patients who sought treatment at Dr. Chisolm's free eye and ear dispensary yesterday were two sisters, one eighty-four and the other eighty years of age, who lived together for mutual support. They were both active in limb, and had walked over a mile to visit the dispensary. The elder sister of eighty-four lost an eye from an accident many years since. The younger of eighty lost both eyes from inflammation forty years ago, so that for half her long life she has been totally blind. One eye, and that a crippled one, did the family work, except the sewing, which was done by the blind sister for both parties. She retained such delicacy of touch even in her old age that she could thread an ordinary sized needle with ease, and even a fine one after a few efforts. Her method of threading reversed that commonly adopted. Having cut off squarely the end of the thread she held it fixed between her fingers and brought the eye of the needle up to it, and often at the first trial would pass the end of the thread through the eye.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A dispatch from Cheyenne agency says 229 Sioux Indians arrived there from the hostile camp on Tongue river, surrendering their arms and three hundred ponies. The whaling steamer Spitzbergen, belonging to Dundee, Scotland, has been lost near Bergen. All hands, numbering twenty-two persons, perished.....Smallpox does not seem to decrease much in London. The last week's report shows 104 deaths from the disease.....Rev. Chas. Thorpe, Episcopal minister at Berry, Canada, deserted his wife and family to elope with a young lady of his congregation.....The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, under which the son William H. was to receive the largest share of the immense property, is contested by the other members of the family. The most noted counsel in the country have been retained.....Thos. Mac Dutch, confidential clerk of the well known lumber firm of Gilmour & Co., located at Montreal, Canada, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000.....The heaviest verdict ever given by a jury for personal damages is probably that just rendered at Poughkeepsie by Henry Astor, of the wealthy family of Astors, who was obliged to pay the sum of $20,000 for inflicting permanent injuries on the little child of one of his tenants by pushing her out of a chair. The suit, principal, interest and costs amounted to $22,834.

Investigation into the burning of the court house at Salina, Monterey county, Cal., develops the fact that it was done for the purpose of destroying the county records; the deputy collector, Wm. H. Ramsey, having embezzled $20,000. Much is said of the complicity of other prominent officials. It is thought a "ring" existed among the politicians, and the citizens are consequently excited and threaten strict investigation.....Judge Kelley, the Republican member of Congress from Philadelphia, has written Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, asking for a pardon of Weldon, the young man who attempted to assassinate Mr. Packard. Mr. Kelley bases his application on the fact that Weldon's father is one of his most respected constituents, and the evidence which shows the young man to have been out of his right mind at the time of the attempt being made.....The secretary of the treasury has issued the fortieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $7,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered.....During the month of February twenty-two failures were announced in New York city, with liabilities of $1,341,742 and assets of $493,879.....At the last auction sale of coal in New York city prices were a trifle higher than at the previous sale.....Official figures from Havana show there are 199,000 slaves in Cuba against 287,000 three years ago.

While delirious from drink, Jacob Weitzel, of Tiffin, Ohio, shot his five-year-old girl through the heart and then attempted to kill his wife, shooting her in the leg.

Intelligence from Yokahama is to the effect that the famine in Corea continues, and appeals for aid have been made to Japan.....The Harding paper company's mill at Franklin, Ohio, the largest company in the world in point of size, was destroyed by fire. One hundred hands were thrown out of employment. Loss between two and three hundred thousand dollars.....The bark Everett Gray, which sailed from Portland, Me., for Queenstown, England, is supposed to have been lost at sea with all on board.....John McCall, the murderer of "Wild Bill," was hanged at Yankton, Dakota.....He behaved coolly, and seemed to think the penalty a light one.....The New York College of Physicians and Surgeons graduated 118 students.....Joseph Emens, a fruit dealer of New York, residing in Brooklyn, where he was prominent as a churchman, has fled the country, leaving behind numerous debts, forged notes and mortgages.....The Electric Medical College of New York granted diplomas to nineteen graduating M. D.'s—six of them being women.....The public debt statement for February shows the total outstanding debt to be $2,222,412,788.53; coin in treasury, $80,263,771.44; decrease of debt during month, $2,970,429.06.

The second shipload of immigrants for New South Wales left New York on the third inst. There were 150 men, women and children.....The Oregon farmers are elated over a flattering crop prospect.....The United States troops have been withdrawn from the support of the Packard government, and will hereafter be used only in case of failure of the State authorities to protect life and property.....Joel T. Hart, an American sculptor of prominence, died in Florence, Italy, on the 3d inst. The wealthy widow of Senator Packard in New Orleans, has been released on $5,000 bail.....Leonard Howard alias Edward Thomas, was hanged in the Auburn (N. Y.) State prison for the murder of a fellow prisoner two years ago, having to some miscalculating the neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation.....Julius Levy, of Memphis, Tenn., after a few weeks' marriage, quarreled with his wife over some property, and ended the difficulty by shooting her fatally three times and blowing out his own brains.....The mill of Baker's sawmill at Huntington, Ind., was completely demolished by the explosion of the boiler. One man was killed and several severely injured.

A loss of $60,000 was entailed on the extensive lithographic establishment of Benton & Butler, by the burning of their factory in Boston. Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, has been elected chairman of the Democratic national committee, vice Hewitt, resigned.....The forty-first call for redemption of five-twenty bonds, of the issue of May and November, 1865, has just been issued by the assistant-secretary of the treasury. He calls for $7,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds.....The body of O'G. John O'Mahoney, after being honored in various Irish cities, was buried in Dublin with great parade and much sorrow. Fully one hundred thousand took part in the procession.....Ex-Chief-Justice Iglesias, one of the former contestants for the presidency of Mexico, has withdrawn his protest since the inauguration of Gen. Diaz. He has concluded to leave this country and return to Mexico.....Eight men lost their lives by the beaching and destruction of the schooner Margaret and Lucy near Barnegat. There was no insurance on the vessel.....A fire in Baltimore destroyed the Patapsco guano works, valued at $100,000.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, called up the House bill to provide for the sale of desert lands in the States of California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota. Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment "that no person shall be permitted either to reserve or acquire title to more than one section of land under the act." Agreed to.

Mr. Oglesby presented the credentials of the Hon. D. Davis, elected United States senator from the State of Illinois for six years from March 4, 1877. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Gordon presented the credentials of the Hon. J. T. Morgan, elected United States senator from the State of Alabama for six years from March 4, 1877.

Objection having been made in joint convention to the decision of the tribunal on the South Carolina electoral vote, Mr. Robertson (Rep.), of South Carolina, submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. After some discussion Mr. Robertson's resolution was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 22; a strict party vote.

Objection in joint convention having been made to receiving the vote of Vermont, Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the vote of Henry N. Sollace as an elector for Vermont be counted with the other electoral votes of that State. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Objection having been made in joint convention to receiving the vote of one of the Wisconsin electors, Mr. Cameron (Rep.) of Wisconsin, moved that the vote of Daniel W. Downs be counted. This was adopted without debate or roll call, three or four Democratic senators voting "No."

Mr. Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, presented the credentials of L. F. Grover, elected United States senator from the State of Oregon for six years from March 4, 1877. Read and placed on file.

An amendment to the appropriation bill giving $1,250.62 to pay rent to the assignees of the Dominican government for Samana harbor was agreed to by 34 yeas and 7 nays.

In the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill the House undertook to reduce a very large number of salaries which were fixed by the organic act of last year. The Senate restored these salaries, and the House conferees agreed thereto. In a very few cases salaries were reduced slightly.

Mr. Sanlsbury (Dem.), of Delaware, moved that the Senate recede from its amendments in regard to the subsidies for carrying foreign mails. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 11.

The substitute of the Army committee was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 25; a strict party vote. The bill was then passed. It appropriates $21,992,000 for the army.

The consideration of the Finance bill was postponed until next December.

The Naval bill, substantially that of last year, was agreed upon.

Mr. Beach (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. By a vote of 31 to 25, action on the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then adjourned and the session closed.

House.

Mr. Field (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on privileges, reported the bill amending the revised statutes of the United States so as to provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and having been so read, it was passed—yeas, 138; nays, 109; a party vote, except that one Republican, Mr. Purman, of Florida, voted for it, and the following named thirteen Democrats against it:

Messrs. Buckner (Mo.), Goodin (Kan.), Hancock (Tex.), Knott (Ky.), Neal (Ohio), Potter (Mich.), Savage (Ohio), Stevenson (Ill.), Tarbox (Mass.), Thomas (Md.), Warren (Mass.), Whitehouse (N. Y.), and Williams (Del.).

The exact text of the bill is as follows:

In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President of the United States, or in case of a vacancy in those offices arising from the failure of the two houses of Congress to ascertain and declare an election before the commencement of the term of office in respect to which the electoral votes were cast, or in case of a vacancy arising from any other cause, the president of the Senate, or if there be none the speaker of the House for the time being, and if there be no such speaker, then the secretary of State in office when the vacancy happens, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

Mr. Schleicher (Dem.), of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting that the principle that a free government derives its power from the consent of the people, cannot be disregarded by the Congress of the United States, and that it is evident that the governments known as the Hampton government in South Carolina and the Nicholls government in Louisiana are the only governments in those States that command the support of the people, and do not depend for their support on the military interference of the national government, and declaring that the State government represented by Gov. Hampton and the State government represented by Gov. Nicholls are recognized by Congress as the lawful governments of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Rejected—yeas, 156; nays, 93—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

When the decision of the tribunal in the case of South Carolina came up, an effort was made to introduce the evidence in the case. It is a pamphlet of twelve hundred pages, and would require four or five days to read. Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, made the motion. It was submitted, on a vote, and was defeated by 177 to 87. After a lengthy discussion on preliminary matters, Mr. Cochrane (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the decision of the Electoral commission on the vote of South Carolina be confirmed by the House and be not counted. The resolution was adopted.

The House had a most stormy session on the question of the objectional Vermont elector. Mr. Bowen, who by mistake was dined on many of the votes, a sufficient number voting with the Republicans to carry the different motions made or defeat them as was desired. A hard fight was made to pass a resolution demanding that Mr. Howard's Vermont package be opened in joint convention, the object being to get the State referred to the Electoral commission, and give Mr. Field an opportunity to offer his *quo warranto* bill.

The disputed elector case in the State of Vermont held the boards from ten A. M. through a continuous session of twelve and three-quarter hours, and at ten minutes before eleven o'clock the Speaker said he had given the House all the time he could under a liberal construction of parliamentary rules. The only thing in order was to notify the Senate and go on with the count.

Wisconsin having been objected to in joint convention, the amendment offered by Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, that the vote of Downs be counted, was rejected at 3:50 A. M.—yeas, 79; nays, 156. The original proposition that it be not counted was then agreed to by the House without division.

A number of resolutions to discharge Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casenave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana returning board, who are in custody of the House, were negatived.

Mr. Field (Dem.), of New York, from the select committee on privileges, reported a bill to provide an effectual remedy for a wrongful intrusion into the office of President and Vice-President. The bill was read as follows:

If after the 4th day of March any person intrudes into or without due election holds or exercises the office of President or Vice-President, his title to the office and the title of any claimant thereto may be tried and determined by an action in the nature of *quo warranto*. The action may be brought in any circuit court of the United States, and shall be tried by a jury, or by the court, if a jury trial be waived. The trial is to be commenced within ninety days after the service of the summons. The court shall determine whether the electoral votes cast by the persons duly appointed in the manner directed by the State Legislature, and shall receive evidence tending to show the forgery, falsehood or invalidity of any certificate of any canvasser or other officer. The court is to reject the votes of all persons ineligible at the time of their alleged appointment or incapacitated at the time of casting their votes, and the court must investigate any other fact necessary to a judgment of the rights of the parties, and judgment is to be rendered within ten days after the verdict of the jury. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office he shall be excluded from it, and if the claimant be adjudged entitled to it he shall immediately enter upon the duties of the office. Appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States within ten days of the notice of the judgment, and the judgment shall not be executed until the decision upon the appeal, and if the supreme court be not in session when that appeal is taken, it shall be immediately convened by the chief justice. Execution of the judgment may be enforced by a proper writ issued to any marshal of the United States.

Mr. Field proposed to explain the bill and to argue in support of its constitutionality and its expediency. The bill, he argued, would bring conciliation for the present and safty of the future.

The bill was rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 99.

Mr. Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to discharge all persons now in his custody. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the Senate amendment to the Civil Sundry bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Rice (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all pensions granted on account of death, wounds or disability shall be paid semi-annually in advance, and shall take effect from the day of death or of discharge from service, and that basis shall be paid. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Beck (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the select committee on the privileges of the House, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that it was not disputed that 184 votes (giving the names of the several States) had been legally and constitutionally cast for Samuel J. Tilden; that the evidence taken and reported to the House in pursuance of its order showed conclusively that in Florida and Louisiana the duly appointed electors had cast their votes for Tilden; and therefore resolving that it is the duty of the House to declare, and that it does solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden, of the State of New York, received 196 electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast, and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the president of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally chosen and qualified as such, each of whom had been duly appointed an elector in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State, and for which he cast his vote; and that said Samuel J. Tilden, having thus received the votes of a majority of all the votes of electors appointed, was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years commencing on the fourth of March, 1877. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote—137 to 88.

Mr. Field (Dem.), of New York, from the Select committee on privileges, reported a resolution declaring, after a long preamble, that in the counting of the votes of the States of any State it is the right and duty of Congress and of this House to inquire whether any votes purporting to come from a State have been cast by persons duly appointed by that State, and for that purpose to receive evidence of the forgery, falsehood or invalidity of any certificate of any governor or canvassers. Adopted.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee—Messrs. Atkins (Tenn.), Wells (Mo.), and Foster (Ohio)—appointed.

The report of the committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis (Dem.), of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $4,202,000 for repairing the levee of the Mississippi river. Defeated—yeas, 73; nays, 115.

The committee on rules reported the amendment to the twenty-two, to be reported to the House, which gives the clerk of the House, pending the election of a speaker, the same powers that the speaker possesses in preserving order and deciding questions of order. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cirmer (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said that considering all the circumstances, it was the part of wisdom for the House to recede from its action reducing the salary of the President's House. He made a motion to that motion and it was agreed to. So the President's salary remains at $50,000, and the Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. House (Dem.), of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to pay Perez Dickinson, of Tennessee, $38,000 for cotton used by Gen. Burnside's corps in the fortifications around Knoxville. The yeas and the nays were ordered and resulted—yeas, 146; nays, 66. So the bill was passed.

The House soon after adjourned and the forty-fourth session closed.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The two houses met again at eleven o'clock Thursday night. The action of each house on the objections having been read, the presiding officer announced that the two houses not concurring otherwise, the five electoral votes of Vermont would be counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificate of Virginia was read, and the eleven votes of that State were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The five votes of West Virginia were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The certificate from Wisconsin having been read, Mr. Lynde (Dem.), of Wisconsin, presented objections to counting the vote of Daniel W. Downs, one of the electors for the State, he having held the office of pension surgeon and examining surgeon for the pension office prior to and on November 7, 1876, the day of the Presidential election, and on December 6, 1876, on which day he assumed to cast his vote as an elector.

The two houses separated, and at 4:08 A. M. Friday morning, reassembled, and all the members being seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read, and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said this concluded the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

At 4:10 A. M. the president of the Senate announced that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 votes for President and William A. Wheeler 185 votes for Vice-President, and that they were therefore respectively elected.

One solitary hiss was heard. With this exception the announcement was made in the midst of the most profound silence. The Senate then withdrew, and the House adjourned for the first time in a month.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The South Carolina electors were counted for Hayes—the House voting against them. The convention reassembled. Tennessee and Texas were next counted for Tilden and Hendricks, Vermont was then reached, and became the subject of a struggle in the joint convention. Not only was one of the Vermont electors objected to, but Mr. Springer insisted that there were two certificates from that State, and that the case must go before the Electoral commission. The president of the Senate refused to entertain this proposition, and the two houses again separated.

An Indiana Merchant's Escape.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells this story: Abraham Johnson, a merchant of Kokomo, Ind., left his home on foot to see a Mr. Hunt, living three miles from Young America in a direction south of west. He held a claim against Mr. Hunt, and his object was to get a new note. He arrived at Hunt's just as the family were going to dinner, and he took dinner with them. Afterward, near sundown, Mr. Johnson started for home. There are several angles in the road, so, being afoot, he crossed some fields to shorten the distance. As he came upon the road, a mile or thereabout west of Young America, he met three men who were driving a pair of horses to a spring wagon in which there was but one seat. They spoke to him, having stopped the horses, and learning who he was, remarked he was the man they wanted to see, as they had an improvement in machinery they desired to show him. It was now the dusk of the evening. One of the men took a box out of the wagon, another acted as if he were examining a wheel, while Mr. Johnson puts himself in a position to look at the box about to be opened. He knows no more about it. Thirty hours after that time he became conscious and found himself in the darkness, wedged in a close place, as close as if he were in a grave. By degrees he released himself, dragging his body along, pushing chunks of wood out of his way, and by-and-bye emerged from a hollow log. Looking about him in great bewilderment he saw a dim light in the distance, and naturally took that direction. He arrived at the house and awakened the family. Here he found out that he was less than three miles from Delphi and from thirteen to fifteen miles from home; that it was just past midnight of Thursday night, and that it was thirty hours later than when he had met the three men. The truth now broke in on him. The bruise and lump on the back of his head helped him to comprehend the situation. He had been knocked down, hauled more than a dozen miles and concealed in the log, for the purpose of robbing him of twenty-five dollars about him and that was gone, but it was known in the neighborhood that he had engaged to make a purchase on which $500 were to have been paid on Wednesday evening. He was served with refreshments at the house of the strangers and was urged to remain until morning, but he got the best directions he could and started at once to go home. It seems almost a staggering thought that he would be the balance of that night and all the next day getting over the twelve or fifteen miles between him and his home. But it must be understood that in his condition there were chances for great bewilderment, and that he did not, by any means, pursue a straight direction. Besides, through that part of the country, he had no acquaintances. East and south of his home he knew nearly every person, and all knew him, but west he knew no one beyond the immediate neighborhood of his home.

The New Boarder.

At a private boarding house the new boarder is an object of special interest. He walks into the house awkwardly, hangs his hat carefully on the rack, casts a hasty look over his person to see if his vest is pulled down, arranges his collar and cravat, runs his hands over his head to mash down some unruly tuft of hair, and then walks into the parlor as a bashful lover would on his first visit to his sweetheart. Then follows an introduction to the other boarders and the ladies, and among the multiplicity of names you catch only one or two. He has now crossed the Rubicon, but there are several other things to transpire before he is fairly landed.

He sits in his chair with all the grace at command while he is being measured by the ladies. They either think him "perfectly handsome" or "awful ugly," never a compromise between the two. He sits there quietly and with an attempt at dignity. He has nothing to say, being a stranger, and the boarders, being strangers, have nothing to say to him. The ladies all the time keeping up a volley among themselves of wonders as to if he is married, what he does for a living, etc.

After an awkward pause, the bell rings, and the party files into supper. The new boarder takes his seat in an